

NEW AFRICAN *DREPANULIDAE*, *THYRIDIDAE*,
EPIPLEMIDAE, AND *GEOMETRIDAE* IN THE TRING
MUSEUM.

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FAMILY *DREPANULIDAE*.

Archidrepana gen. nov.

Forewings: costa evenly curved; apex bluntly produced; hindmargin sinuous, gibbous in middle, incurved above and below.

Hindwings: well rounded, the hindmargin slightly bulged between veins 3 and 5.

Antennae short, unipectinate; the pectinations long, even in the ♀; palpi quite short, not reaching front of face; tongue and frenulum absent; pectus woolly; abdomen stout.

Neuration: forewings, cell quite half as long as wing; discocellular inangulated in middle, again angulated outwards just above end of cell; first median nervule at two-thirds, second shortly before end; vein 5 from the outward angulation of discocellular; 6 and 7 from upper angle of cell; 8, 9, 10 stalked, 8 anastomosing with 7 shortly before end, forming an excessively long narrow areole; 11 free: hindwings, 7 from long before angle of cell, approximated to 8; the rest as in forewings, but 5 close above 4.

Type: *A. saturniata* sp. nov.

1. *Archidrepana saturniata* sp. nov.

Forewings: tawny yellow, with red-brown striations; costal area pale-grey; marginal area washed with grey; first line brown, somewhat indistinct, from below costa at one-third to inner margin at one-fourth; outer line from three-fourths of costa, oblique outwards, angled below vein 7, then obliquely curved to two-thirds of inner margin, thick, velvety brown; median area between the lines suffused with tawny, except a small yellow space before outer line between veins 4 and 6; the veins brown; the grey marginal area with a yellow patch in the middle of hindmargin; on the discocellular is a large, pale yellow, semi-hyaline patch, shaped somewhat like a clover-leaf, followed by a small round spot; underneath it are two round spots of the same colour, above and below vein 2; fringe tawny.

Hindwings: with the two brown lines produced across the wings, the outer one central; the median space narrower; a squarish dark brown spot at end of cell, followed by a pale yellow blotch; basal area pale yellow; marginal half yellow, freckled with brown, towards apex suffused with fuscous grey; a brown submarginal spot between veins 2 and 3.

Underside paler and duller, with the markings of upperside indicated; hindwing with an additional obscure curved submarginal line. Thorax and abdomen yellowish varied with brown; head and shoulders pale grey; antennae whitish; palpi dark brown.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm.

One ♀ from Great Comoro Island.

Gonoreta gen. nov.

Forewings: costa strongly arched; apex prominent; hindmargin angled at vein 4, concave above, sinuous below.

Hindwings: ample; hindmargin well curved; inner margin concave in basal half, the anal angle rounded and slightly lobed.

Antennae (♂) with long slender clavate pectinations; palpi (damaged) short; tongue and frenulum absent; hindtibiae without spurs.

Neuration: forewings, cell quite half as long as wing; discocellular strongly inangulated; first median nervule at one-half, second at three-fourths, third close before angle of cell; lower radial from the angle; upper from upper angle of cell; 7, 8 coincident from the angle; 9, 10 long stalked, 9 osculating with 7, 8 shortly before apex; 11 free; hindwings, 7 from long before angle of cell, approximating only to 8; discocellular bluntly inangulate; third median and radial together from lower end of cell; first median at two-thirds, second at five-sixths.

Type: *Gonoreta ansorgei* sp. nov.

Superficially resembling *Strepsigonia* Warr., but differing in neuration, vein 7 of forewings being absent.

2. Gonoreta ansorgei sp. nov.

Forewings: ochreous, tinged with reddish fawn-colour, and coarsely dusted with brown-black scales; these tend to form short transverse striae between the veins; no distinct markings, but a submarginal ferruginous shade parallel to hindmargin and like it angled at vein 4; cell-spot brown; fringe fawn-colour.

Hindwings: similar; the marginal area, as in forewings, deeper tinted.

Underside with much fewer striae, the rufous tint more predominant; forewings with an indistinctly marked oblique brownish line beyond middle reaching neither costal nor inner margin. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; palpi and forelegs bright red.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from Agberi, Niger, July 1901 (Dr. Ansorge).

The single example is damaged about the head parts; in all probability the face, as well as palpi, was bright red, as in the species of the allied genus *Oreta*.

3. Phalacrothyris smithi sp. nov.

Forewings: fawn-colour, speckled with darker, and with some whitish scales towards the apex; the hyaline spot at lower end of cell is followed by three others beyond the cell, above the origin of veins 3, 4, 5 respectively; the spot below the cell is very much larger than in *P. viridifusa* Warr.; obliquely above the spots towards costa is an elongated blotch of red-brown scales, which in certain lights appear dark lustrous green; fringe darker.

Hindwings: with a minute black dot at each end of discocellular.

Underside paler, pearly grey, with dark speckling and the veins reddish. Thorax and abdomen like wings; shoulders and patagia very pale pinkish ochreous; face fawn-colour, darker above.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm.

One ♀ from Yakusu, Upper Congo (K. Smith).

Unlike the type species the hindmargin of forewings is not angled at vein 5, but produced into a large curved prominence between veins 2 and 5, above which it is deeply excised, leaving the apex strongly falcate; the angle at vein 6 of the hindwings is much blunter.

FAMILY THYRIDIDAE.

4. *Banisia pusillata* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale ochreous, striated and partially reticulated with rufous-ochraceous, the basal half slightly suffused with rufous; no distinct lines; basal line of fringe slightly darker, especially beyond cell; fringe pale ochreous.

Hindwings: similar.

Underside with all the striae plainer and mixed in places with fuscous scales. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous.

Expanse of wings: 17 mm.

One ♀ from Agberi, Niger, July 1901 (Dr. Ansorge).

Smaller than, and of quite a different colour from, *B. curvilinea* Warr., the markings less expressed.

FAMILY EPIPLEMIDAE.

5. *Dirades angulifera* sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: dingy olive grey, suffused and slightly dusted with darker; markings all very much obscured; a darker central fascia, of which the inner edge is much indented in cell and marked with a dark blotch; the outer edge angled at vein 6, indented beyond cell, then outcurved, and marked with black on inner margin; this fascia beyond the cell and on submedian fold is followed by pale ochreous blotches; its middle is connected with the hindmargin by a dull cloud, through which an interrupted submarginal band passes; while nearer still to the margin and parallel to it is a dark line, beyond which the apex is dull chestnut-brown, and the anal angle blackish; fringe dark fuscous.

Hindwings: with the central fascia curved, indistinctly edged, with a blunt angle below median, followed by a paler band, beyond which the margin towards apex is deep brown, becoming paler and more ochreous towards anal angle; a black spot below lower tooth; fringe brown above middle, ochreous below.

In the ♀ the outer edge of fascia of hindwing is very strongly angled on vein 2, edged thickly with deep velvety black, and followed first by a pale and then a dark line, the inner edge also lined with black.

Underside dull cinerous olive in forewings of ♂, the hindwings slightly paler; in the ♀ the underside is paler, and more freckled with dark, but none of the ♀♀ are in good condition, and when fresh may possibly resemble the ♂♂ more closely. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings; vertex white; face and palpi black.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 26 mm.; ♀ 26—30 mm.

One ♂ perfect, one ♀ worn, dated January 1901; three ♀♀ much worn, dated March 1901 (Doherty); all from the Escarpment, British East Africa.* In the ♂ the teeth at veins 4 and 7 are more conspicuous than in the ♀♀, and there is also a smaller tooth at vein 6. The strong black angulated line in the hindwings of the ♀ and the brown apices will readily distinguish the insect.

* This is the Kikuyu Escarpment, east of the Ravine.

6. *Epiplema carbo* sp. nov.

Forewings: deep purplish grey with a brown tint, paler grey towards base; first line at one-third, black, inwardly pale-edged, running outwards and forming a projecting tooth on median vein and another on the submedian fold; outer line from middle of costa, strongly curved outwards to vein 4, then incurved to four-fifths of inner margin, black, closely followed by a fine black line, and marked with triangular white spots on veins above inner margin, preceded by a broad purple-brown shade; an obliquely curved blackish brown irregularly edged streak from apex to vein 4; fringe dark fuscous, with pale basal line and pale apices.

Hindwings: the inner line clouded with black, the outer ochreous, forming an angle on vein 4, edged on each side with black, very deeply on inner marginal half on the inside; a dark submarginal cloud angled like the outer line; a black spot at margin below lower tooth; fringe as in forewings.

Underside brownish grey, freckled with darker, mixed with whitish towards base of hindwings. Vertex, thorax, and abdomen like wings; face and palpi blackish.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February 1901 (Doherty).

Forewings with hindmargin toothed slightly at veins 6, 4, and 2; hindwings tailed at 4 and 7; antennae (of ♂) with long clavate teeth; both inner margin of forewings and costa of hindwings sinuate.

In outline of wings, and also somewhat in the markings, resembling *E. negro* Warr. from Nandi.

7. *Epiplema nymphaeata* sp. nov.

Forewings: white, with sparse brown-black speckling; costa with short brown striae; the two lines formed of brown specks, but slightly expressed, except on costa and at inner margin; first from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, strongly bent out at middle to end of cell, and touching there a brown vertical cell-dash; outer line from three-fifths of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, bent outwards at vein 6; the intervening space more thickly striated than the rest of wing, especially on inner margin; five brown or black spots in a slight curve from apex to vein 3; margin also brown from apex to vein 3; fringe white, with thick brown-black central line and apical shade, thrice interrupted.

Hindwings: with traces of antemedian, postmedian, and submarginal lines; the antemedian shown by a black spot on submedian fold; the postmedian by a curved black streak on the same fold; the submarginal by very delicate lines towards costa and inner margin; marginal line excessively fine, preceded by a black dot below each tooth; a small black cell-dot.

Underside of forewings white, suffused with brown throughout basal half, mottled with brown in the apical; marginal line and fringe as above; hindwings white, with a few brown specks. Head, thorax, and abdomen white; face and palpi black; antennae brown, lamellate.

Expanse of wings: 18 mm.

A large number from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—April 1901 (Doherty).

The markings are extremely fugitive, and in very few cases are they all apparent

as here given; often the discal spot and subapical dots alone remain, and sometimes the whole of both wings appears devoid of markings. The ♀ is always less marked than the ♂. The species is evidently related to *E. nigrodorsata* Warr. from Angola.

8. *Epiplema perpulchra* sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: with basal and marginal areas smooth pearl-grey; central area flesh-coloured ochreous; the lines separating the colours bright deep chestnut; the first at one-third, vertical, bracket-shaped; the outer from beyond middle of costa outcurved to midwing, there rounded, and incurved to four-fifths of inner margin; the inner line is preceded, and the outer followed, by a pale lustrous grey line; the costal area of middle field is pearl-grey, like the basal and marginal areas; a lobed chestnut mark before middle of hindmargin; fringe pearl-grey, glossy.

Hindwings: with the central fascia narrower, bluntly rounded below; the basal and inner marginal areas pale and glossy, the marginal more or less overrun with ferruginous; two dark marginal chestnut lunules between the teeth, and a bright chestnut dot below lower tooth, preceded by some lustrous pearl-grey scales.

Underside of forewings dove-grey, towards the base brown, as if burnt; of hindwings white; fringes dark grey. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey like wings; face and palpi dark brown.

♀ with the grey much paler, and the central area filled in with brick-red; underside of forewings at base pinkish.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 22 mm.; ♀ 30 mm.

Two ♂♂, two ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—March 1901 (Doherty).

A remarkably coloured insect. Hindmargin of forewings entire; of hindwings toothed at 4 and 7; antennae with distinct clavate teeth. Hindwings with inner margin folded and furrowed as in *Dirades*, but the venation is that of *Epiplema*.

9. *Epiplema triumbrata* sp. nov.

Forewings: chalk-white, with delicate grey striations; the costa with a few short dark marks; lines very slender, brownish; first from one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, sharply angled outwards on median vein; second from nearly two-thirds of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, bluntly angled on vein 6, indented on the median vein, and forming a slight projection below the indentation; the included space contains two oblong grey blotches, one on inner margin, the other above the median vein; a submarginal band of irregular grey striae; a grey cloud at middle of hindmargin; five black spots in a slight curve from apex to vein 3; marginal line brown, curving round above apex; fringe brownish, with white line at base and three white patches, below apex, at middle, and at anal angle.

Hindwings: with very fine antemedian and postmedian lines, the former sharply inangulated, the latter twice curved, the included space greyish at inner margin only; cell-spot black; an irregular submarginal grey cloud; a brown marginal line, preceded by black dots below each tooth, lying in a pure white space; fringe brown, with white basal line.

Underside white; forewings with base of costa and cell brown; the thick outer line, all the veins, and the marginal cloud and fringes brown; hindwings with a black dot at each end of discocellular, the two black marginal dots and fine brown postmedian line. Head, thorax, and abdomen white, the last grey-tinged; face and palpi blackish above, white below.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm. to 28 mm.

A long series of both sexes from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—April 1901 (Doherty).

Hindmargin of forewings entire; of hindwings with two teeth, at veins 4 and 7. Antennae in both sexes with short close clavate teeth.

Allied to *E. illineata* Warr. from Natal.

Heteroplema gen. nov.

Forewings: short and broad; costa arched at base, convex before apex; hindmargin excised between veins 7 and 4, then oblique and straight; anal angle well marked; inner margin straight.

Hindwings: with costa entire; hindmargin in ♀ toothed at veins 4, 6, 7, curved from 4 to anal angle; in ♂ blunt toothed at 7, curved below; inner margin in ♂ with a furrow and fold containing pencil of hair, as in *Dirades*.

Antennae in both sexes subserrate, pubescent; palpi porrect, short; tongue and frenulum present.

Neuration as in *Epiplema*, but 10 stalked with 8, 9; in hindwings the radial is from above the middle of discocellular, and vein 2 from near base.

Type: *Heteroplema dependens* sp. nov.

10. **Heteroplema dependens** sp. nov.

Forewings: dull brownish grey or purplish grey, freckled with darker; a central darker band, sometimes edged with ferruginous or ochreous; the inner edge indented or incurved at middle, the outer slightly angled at veins 6 and 4; a dark crescent-shaped blotch on hindmargin from vein 7 to 3, its edge bilobed above, purplish black, or dark brown, or ferruginous; fringe pale, chequered with brown above and below the excision. There are sometimes traces of a dark submarginal cloud.

Hindwings: with the central band pear-shaped, the outer edge from middle of costa to vein 4, below which the markings are effaced, in the ♂; curved round into hindmargin above anal angle in the ♀; a dark lunular marginal line before the teeth in the ♀; fringe dark grey.

Underside cinereous, flecked with darker. Face and palpi black; vertex, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 32 mm.; ♀ 32—36 mm.

Ten ♂♂, eight ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (Doherty).

FAMILY GEOMETRIDAE.

SUBFAMILY PSEUDOTERPNINAE.

11. **Pingasa decristata** sp. nov.

Forewings: white, thickly covered with pale yellow-green scales, thickened and becoming grey-green along costa; the usual inner line and the linear cell-mark deeper green, indistinctly marked; outer line blackish green, the teeth reddish; pale submarginal line very faint; the space between it and the outer line varied with reddish scales; fringe whitish; the marginal dots greenish, but very indistinct.

Hindwings: with the hair tufts pale; the reddish tints on outer line and the space beyond more conspicuous.

Underside of both wings suffused with yellow from base to the submarginal black band, which is broad and unbroken; its inner edge nearly straight in forewings, quite straight in hindwings; the outer edge lunulate dentate, having an irregular narrow white margin before the white fringes, except beyond cell of forewings; cell-mark of forewings thick, black; of hindwings only deeper yellow. Palpi whitish, tinged above with greenish or rufous; face pale below, with a reddish brown bar above; head, thorax, and abdomen pale green mixed with whitish scales; antennae ochraceous; abdomen without erect crests.

Expanse of wings: 39 mm.

Two ♂♂ from St. Thomé, December 1899—January 1900 (Mocquers).

SUBFAMILY GEOMETRINAE.

12. *Agraptochlora differens* sp. nov.

Forewings: bright green; the costa finely brown in outer half of wing; cell-spot brown; white marginal dots at ends of veins; fringe reddish brown, with a slightly paler basal line, and deeper brown beyond the veins; a small white spot on middle of inner margin.

Hindwings: similar, without the spot on inner margin.

Underside pale green, slightly reddish tinged; base of forewing at costa discoloured with smoky fuscous. Face greenish; vertex white; palpi and forelegs reddish tinged. Thorax and abdomen ochreous, but probably faded from green.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, October—November 1900 (type); one ♀, dated January 1901 (Doherty).

The ♂ agrees well with the other species of the genus, having the short palpi and rounded hindwings; the ♀, on the contrary, has very long palpi, and the hindwings distinctly angled in middle, but beyond being somewhat duller green than the ♂, there is no other visible difference; I am not, however, satisfied that they are sexes of one species.

13. *Antharmostes interalbicans* sp. nov.

Forewings: deep green; costa ochreous with brown speckles; no cell-spot; marginal line chalk-white, swollen on the veins, preceded by a brown line; fringe brown-grey, deeper brown along base.

Hindwings: the same.

Underside shining whitish green; fringe and an irregular marginal line brown. Head and palpi black-brown, the latter pale beneath; vertex, thorax, and abdomen green; fillet and antennal shaft pale ochreous; the pectinations brown.

Expanse of wings: 34 mm.

One ♂ from Yakusu, Upper Congo, May 1900 (K. Smith).

14. *Comostola stillaria*.

Nemoria stillaria Feld., *Reise Nov.* Pl. 127. fig. 17, ♂.

Eucrostes rubristicta Warr., *Nov. Zool.* VI. p. 23.

In describing *rubristicta*, misled by its apparent resemblance to the species of *Eucrostes*, I referred it to that genus, and so failed to recognise its identity with Felder's species, which belongs to *Comostola*.

Comostolopsis gen. nov.

This new name is proposed for a group of small African insects, which at first sight might be taken for species of *Comostola* Meyr., but are really quite different in their venuration. In *Comostola* the discocellular is of a peculiar shape, being vertical above and below, and horizontal in the middle, the cell therefore being longer at the bottom than at the top; in the African species the discocellular is of the usual shape, vertical in the upper third, then concave and oblique; in *Comostola* (as also in *Eucrostes*, to which these African forms might otherwise be referred) veins 3 and 4 of the forewings rise close together from end of cell; in *Comostolopsis* they are stalked. Palpi slender, porrect, much longer in ♀ than ♂; hindtibiae with four spurs. Frenulum present, but exceedingly fine.

Type: *Comostolopsis simplex* sp. nov.

15. Comostolopsis coerulea sp. nov.

Like *C. simplex*, but the wings narrower, and pale blue instead of green; otherwise not differing, except in being slightly smaller.

One ♂, four ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January–March 1901 (Doherty).

16. Comostolopsis simplex sp. nov.

Like *C. stillaria* Feld., but with no deep red marginal line before the yellow fringes; the transverse lines much the same, but entirely without dark dots along their course; cell-spot small, dark; costa finely ochreous. Face and tips of palpi reddish; vertex pale; thorax and abdomen green.

Underside pale green, flushed with dull reddish at base of costa of forewings, the costal edge in the ♂ being darker.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 20 mm.; ♀ 22 mm.

Six ♂♂, four ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January–March 1901 (Doherty).

Larger on the average than *C. stillaria*.

17. Episothalma subfuscata sp. nov.

Forewings: with basal two-thirds deep green, marginal area whitish; the green area edged by a dark fuscous line from costa at four-fifths, forming a bidentate projection on veins 6 and 7, another on veins 3 and 4, and an angle on vein 1; the marginal area with a dull rufous cloud along its middle, speckled with black; costal area broadly rufous, thickly speckled with black; a marginal line of shallow black lunules, except between veins 3 and 4; fringe pale rufous.

Hindwings: like forewings, but the dark line edging the green area angled only at vein 6 and sinuous into anal angle; the central cloud of the marginal area blacker, especially towards costa.

Underside of forewings dark emereous for two-thirds; the pale marginal area with a broad black cloud; costa ochreous; hindwings with basal area whitish tinged with grey, the edging line thick, stopping, as well as the black cloud, before anal angle. Face, palpi, and vertex blackish; thorax and abdomen ochreous grey.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from Oguta, Niger, October 1901 (Dr. Ansorge).

Allied to *E. marginata* Warr. and *semigrisea* Warr., but quite distinct.

18. *Omphacodes* (?) *anomala* sp. nov.

Forewings: blue-green; cell-spot deeper green; fringe grey.

Hindwings: whitish, tinged with green; fringe whitish.

Underside like upper. Face, palpi, and forelegs dull reddish; thorax and patagia green; abdomen whitish green.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January 1901 (Doherty).

This species differs from typical *Omphacodes* in having the costal and subcostal of hindwings touching one another merely near base, not anastomosing; the antennae are long and very slender; but in shape and colour of wings it agrees, though more delicate in structure; veins 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are stalked, and 11 anastomoses with 12.

Paragathia gen. nov.

Superficially, both in shape and markings, like *Agathia*, from which it is at once distinguished by the pectinated antennae of the ♂; herein it agrees with *Agathiopsis* Warr., but is separated from both by the neuuration.

Forewings: cell not quite half as long as wing; discocellular running at first obliquely inwards in two slight curves, the junction of the curves forming a slight outward angle, the lower half oblique outwards; first median nervule at two-thirds, second at five-sixths, not from the end of cell; lower radial from upper angle of discocellular, upper from upper angle of cell; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 from close before them, anastomosing distinctly with 12.

Hindwings: with costal approximated to subcostal for half of cell; veins 7 and 3 both well before the angles of cell.

Hindtibiae with four short spurs; apparently without tuft of hair or process at the end; palpi weak, porrect, terminal joint in ♂ invisible.

Type: *Paragathia albimarginata* sp. nov.

19. *Paragathia albimarginata* sp. nov.

Forewings: bright green; costal area and transverse markings purplish grey; basal patch narrow, dark purple, its outer edge straight, from costa to inner margin; a median band from costa about middle to inner margin slightly beyond middle, concave outwards and with a slight protuberance outwards at middle; this purple-grey band is edged very finely outwards with white and more broadly basewards, this inward white edging being itself edged with a fine red line; an outer band from costa at three-fourths joining the marginal band below vein 4, the inner edge of the outer band regularly concave basewards to anal angle; all three bands of equal thickness, except just below the junction of outer and marginal; the outer band and the marginal band along the triangular apical green area both edged distinctly with white; fringe white and grey; the green space between middle and outer bands oval, the bands united at anal angle by a narrow grey line.

Hindwings: costal area broadly white; a broadish, purplish grey, nearly straight band from apex to anal angle, its inner edge twice curved from vein 4 to 2, cutting off an elongated green patch along margin from above 6 to below vein 4, and continued along inner margin to one-third from base, where it ends in a point, internally edged with white throughout; the small tooth at vein 4 filled with chocolate brown; a fine dark marginal line; fringe white from apex to tooth, grey below; fringe of inner margin white.

Underside whitish green; the costa of forewings and the marginal lines and fringes purplish grey, the other markings only showing through.

Face and palpi lilac-grey above, white below; fillet dark purple-grey; vertex and shoulders bright green; patagia, thorax, and dorsum purple-grey or brown; sides and under-surface of abdomen and the legs whitish ochreous; antennae white, the shaft dusted with lilac-grey.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from either Delagoa Bay or Angola (Monteiro).

Distinguished superficially by the white, not yellow, edgings of the dark lines.

20. *Pareuchloris* (?) *simplex* sp. nov.

Forewings: bluish green; the costa narrowly ochreous; fringe silky white, with the tips in quite perfect examples pinkish grey; no cell-spot or markings.

Hindwings: the same.

Underside whitish green; costal area of forewings reddish or ochraceous, the costal edge deeper; median vein, and sometimes the space just below, tinged with the same colour. Face and palpi deep brown-red; vertex, thorax, and abdomen green, often fading to ochreous.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 35 mm.; ♀ 40 mm.

Six ♂♂, three ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, October 1900 April 1901 (Doherty).

Hindwings rounded. The species appears somewhat out of place in this genus, but may be left here for the present.

21. *Syndromodes* *pulchrifimbria* sp. nov.

Forewings: pea-green; costa narrowly white; fringe white, with the outer half and a spot at apex pale pink.

Hindwings: with the fringe white, with the outer half greenish tinged.

Underside green, tinged with whitish; fringes as above; costa of forewing at base pink-tinged. Face, palpi, and forelegs pinkish; thorax green; abdomen whitish.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

Three ♂♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—February 1901 (Doherty).

Near *S. unicolor* Warr. from South Africa.

22. *Thalassodes* *pupillata* sp. nov.

Forewings: deep grass-green, slightly striated with paler; fringe green with the tips whitish; costa finely pale; on inner margin at middle a small white spot with a few dark scales on its outer edge; cell-spot large, black-brown, ringed with white.

Hindwings: similar, but no spot on inner margin.

Underside pale whitish green, the costal half of forewings deep green, the costa bright ochraceous. Face olive-green; palpi and forelegs reddish brown; vertex, thorax, and base of abdomen deep green, rest of abdomen very pale green. Angle of hindwings moderate.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm.

Six ♂♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March—April 1901 (Doherty).

Nearest *T. nigropunctata* Warr., distinguished by the large ringed cell-spots and the olive-green face.

23. *Thalassodes stictimargo* sp. nov.

Forewings: deep green with silvery vermiculations, and semidiaphanous; costa ochreous, distinctly dotted with fuscous; cell-spot small, blackish; on middle of inner margin a large white spot with a distinct blackish spot on its outer edge; fringe green with distinct dark spots at base beyond the veins, and white dashes through the fringe beyond them.

Hindwings: with no spot on inner margin; else like forewings.

Underside pale green, deeper towards costa of forewings; costal edge ochraceous, dotted with fuscous; fringes as above. Face dark mouse-colour; palpi and forelegs brown; vertex, thorax, and patagia deep green; abdomen pale olive-green with pale dorsal spots.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 38 mm.; ♀ 42 mm.

Two ♂♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February—March 1901 (Doherty).

Characterised by the large white and black spot on inner margin of forewings and the spotted costa and hindmargin.

24. *Thalassodes unicolor* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale yellowish green, the costa and fringe included; faint traces of pale vermiculations, but no lines.

Hindwings: the same.

Underside whitish green. Face deep red; palpi reddish-tinged; vertex white; thorax green like wings; abdomen whitish green, beneath the scales apparently deep red.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

One ♀ from Forcados, Niger, November 1899 (Dr. Ansorge).

25. *Victoria marginata* sp. nov.

Forewings: deep green; costal area whitish varied with reddish fuscous scales; the lines obscure, very fine, white; first at one-fourth, a second before middle, bent outwards to lower end of cell, vertical to vein 2, again outwards to two-fifths of inner margin; outer line represented by a broad dentate lunulate whitish band freckled with reddish fuscous, vertical from vein 4 to anal angle, interrupted across cell, and marked by a pale triangular spot below costa at two-thirds; marginal line purple, preceded by an irregular whitish edging; fringe whitish, reddish-tinged.

Hindwings: with the two outer lines as in forewings; the costal area broadly whitish; a vinous patch at anal angle.

Underside uniform whitish green; costa of forewings ochreous. Head, thorax, and abdomen all discoloured; the face above reddish; thorax white and green; dorsal crests of abdomen reddish.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm.

One ♀ from Oguta, Niger, October 1901 (Dr. Ansorge).

Xenochroma gen. nov.

Forewings: costa straight, slightly arched at base; apex blunt; nearly rectangular; hindmargin decidedly angled at vein 4, straight on each side and more oblique below.

Hindwings: angled at vein 3, the shorter portion of hindmargin to anal angle straight, the longer upper portion convex, the apex rounded.

Palpi very short, not exceeding front of face; tongue very slight; frenulum (♀) invisible; antennae (♀) shortly bipectinate; hindtibiae with terminal spurs only.

Neuration: forewings, cell half of wing; discocellular concave, more oblique below; first median nervule at two-thirds; second and third shortly stalked; lower radial from a little above centre of discocellular; upper from upper angle; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked from upper angle; 11 free; hindwings, 6 and 7 from upper angle of cell; 3 and 4 short stalked; costal touching subcostal shortly near base.

Coloration quite unusual, being chalk-white with dark atoms.

Type: *Xenochroma candidata* sp. nov.

26. *Xenochroma candidata* sp. nov.

Forewings: pure white, without any distinct traces of lines, but the marginal half dusted with dark grey flaky scales; fringe white, with the tips in apical half dark grey.

Hindwings: the same, but with the cell-spot marked with grey, and slight indications of a bent grey postmedian line.

Underside white, with the tips of the apical fringes grey, and scattered grey scales towards apex of forewings. Face, palpi, and forelegs dull vinous red; rest of head, thorax, and abdomen white.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♀ from Kilwa, German East Africa, March 1900 (Reimer).

Although in fairly good condition, it seems probable that the basal portions of the wings have had their scales rubbed off; on the forewings there are traces, especially on inner margin, of antemedian and postmedian shades, and the cell-spot was probably grey like that of hindwings.

SUBFAMILY STERRHINAE.

27. *Craspedia agrapta* sp. nov.

Forewings: bone-colour, with very sparse blackish scales, and with a very faint tinge of ochreous in places; cell-spot black, distinct; lines grey, very obscure; median curved from three-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin; outer from four-fifths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, indented beyond cell; two very faint subterminal shades; marginal dots black, minute; fringe glossy white; no basal line visible.

Hindwings: with black cell-spot, the median line concave before it; the rest as in forewings.

Underside white, slightly discoloured in the forewings. Face, palpi, and front of forelegs throughout brown-black; thorax and abdomen like wings.

Expanse of wings: 27 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (Doherty).

Near *C. ochrofusa* Warr., but the lines are in a different position.

28. *Craspedia argentidisca* sp. nov.

Forewings: white, densely dusted with greenish grey; first line from one-third of inner margin, oblique outwards to cell-spot, then obsoletely recurved to costa; second from a little before apex, oblique inwards and from vein 6 to inner margin

incurved, and apparently double; a submarginal lunulate line; all these lines greenish grey; a very fine black marginal festoon, forming minute dots between veins; fringe deep, glossy whitish, the inner half darker than the outer; cell-spot indistinct, of raised white scales.

Hindwings: with two lines; one postmedian from two-thirds of costa to five-sixths of inner margin; the other submarginal, bent at middle; an elongate silvery white mark of raised scales on discocellular.

Underside pearly white, with only the marginal dots marked; costa in basal half broadly ferruginous in the ♂, then yellow; narrowly pink in the ♀. Face, palpi, and forelegs deep red; thorax and abdomen like wings.

Expanse of wings: 30—34 mm.

Two ♂♂, six ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, September 1900—March 1901 (Doherty).

In one ♀ the lines and nervules are tinged with pink.

29. *Craspedia fimbriolata* sp. nov.

Forewings: bone-colour, rather thickly powdered with black atoms; the lines olive-ochreous, starting from slight grey costal spots; first at one-fourth, sharply angled on subcostal vein and there marked by a distinct black spot; second, median, dentate, angled outwards in cell beyond the small black cell-spot; outer line at three-fourths, dentate lunulate, the lunules beyond cell and in submedian interval black; two subterminal thick greyish ochreous shades containing the submarginal line, both marked with double brown and black blotches beyond the black lunules of outer line, those above inner margin fainter; marginal black lunules; fringe concolorous, with small black dots near the base connected by a fine line of dark scales.

Hindwings: similar, but without basal line; cell-spot surrounded by a ring of close grey scales; outer line without black lunules.

Underside of forewings ochreous tinged, speckled with fuscous towards costa; cell-spot and two outer lines distinct; marginal line continuous; fringe-spots distinct: hindwings paler, with cell-spot and outer line of spots. Face and palpi black-brown above, ochreous below; vertex, thorax, and abdomen like forewings; abdomen with dorsal spots.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, December 1900—January 1901, 6500—9000 ft. (Doherty).

Distinguished by its larger size.

30. *Craspedia muscosaria* sp. nov.

Closely allied to *C. sanguinisepta* Warr. from S. Africa, from which it differs in the following respects. Both wings are suffused with dull greenish scales, which are densest in the marginal area; the costa of forewings is not red; the outer line, from costa to the bend below vein 6, is not oblique and straight, parallel to the outward arm of the median line, but rounded outwardly; the marginal line is very obscure, olive-green, and faintly crenulate, and the fringe is dark-dotted at base beyond the veins; blotches beyond cell and on inner margin reddish as in *sanguinisepta*.

Underside much paler, except marginal area of forewings, speckled sparsely with greenish, more densely in forewings beyond outer line; costa of forewings

dull yellowish. Vertex, shoulders, and patagia cream-colour, unspckled; thorax and abdomen like wings.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February 1901 (Doherty).

31. *Craspedia natalica* Butler ab. *obliterata* nov.

Wings: dull wood-brown, not ochreous with a rufous tinge as in the type form; more finely speckled and smoother in appearance; no markings except the large black cell-spots and the black marginal dots; merely a faint rufous cloud along the ordinary course of outer line.

Underside also without markings, but tinged through cell and along course of outer line with vinous red scales; speckled throughout with black, and dark at base of costa.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (Doherty).

I am not sure that this is not a distinct species; but as there was only the one specimen, I have referred it provisionally to *natalica* as an aberration.

Lissoblemma gen. nov.

Forewings: ample; costa well curved throughout, the apex blunt, slightly produced; hindmargin faintly sinuate.

Hindwings: with hindmargin well rounded, slightly indented before the anal angle, which is square.

Antennae of ♂ with short stiff pubescent pectinations for three-fourths, the shaft strongly serrate beneath, the serratures alternating with the pectinations. Palpi porrect, reaching well beyond face, first and second joints rough-scaled beneath, terminal joint short; tongue and frenulum present. Hindlegs much aborted, the tarsi quite short, the tibiae hardly swollen, with a pencil of hairs from base.

Neuration: forewings, cell not quite half as long as wing; discocellular vertical above, obliquely curved below; first median nervule at four-fifths, second close before third; lower radial from just above middle of discocellular, upper from upper angle of cell; subcostal vein shortly bent downwards at end, veins 7, 8, 9 stalked from the bend; 10 close before them, anastomosing with 11 and again with 7, 8, 9, forming a double areole; hindwings with veins 3 and 7 close before angles of cell.

Type: *Lissoblemma viridifusa* sp. nov.

Somatina lunuliferata Wlk. (*Decetia*) will also come into this genus.

32. *Lissoblemma viridifusa* sp. nov.

Forewings: dull lilac-grey, with partial olive-green suffusion; costal edge narrowly red; lines dark grey, irregularly dentate-lunulate; first from about one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, marked by a black spot from costal to subcostal vein; median line from beyond middle of costa to middle of inner margin, incurved below discal mark, which is linear, shining pale grey, with darker edging; outer line blackish, finer and more distinct than the others, dentate basewards on the veins, irregularly lunulate outwards, followed by an olive-green diffuse shade; submarginal line indistinct, irregularly waved, and approximated to margin, the marginal space beyond it somewhat darker grey; marginal line continuous, blackish; fringe pale grey.

Hindwings: with basal area lilac-grey, dusted with black scales; an ante-median black line, concave outwards in cell before the discal spot, and more or less obsolete below the median vein; discocellular marked with a black line, the pale centre occupying only the upper half; outer line from four-fifths of costa, below which it is curved, to three-fourths of inner margin, almost straight, not denticulate, followed by a diffuse olive-green shade; submarginal and marginal lines and fringe as in forewings; the whole of the median area between the two lines suffused with olive-green; this suffusion, in the forewings, is confined apparently to the subcostal area.

Underside pale lilac-grey; the costal area of forewings broadly brick-red, through which the median and outer lines are marked with black.

Head and antennae dull red-brown; thorax and abdomen pale lilac-grey.

Expanse of wings: 40 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Yakusu, Upper Congo (K. Smith); one much worn, dated July, the other in fair condition, taken in May 1900; it seems probable that in quite fresh specimens the green suffusion will be found more pronounced.

33. *Pisoraca inaequalis* sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: olive-grey, covered with fine rufous striae; the costa brighter rufous; basal line not indicated; cell-spot very faint, a pale dot edged with rufous; a dark fuscous olive median shade at two-thirds, faint and incurved towards costa, below vein 6 thicker and parallel to hindmargin; the space beyond, except at costa, suffusedly darker; a row of small dark red intraneural dots just before margin, and traces of a submarginal row of reddish blotches on veins, beginning below apex, both series most distinct towards costa; between the median shade and the submarginal line there is just discernible a row of minute dark dots on veins, representing the outer line; fringe deep vinous red, paler externally.

Hindwings: with distinct white red-edged cell-spot, followed by the thick central shade; fringe as in forewings; no other markings except two or three sub-terminal dots below apex.

Underside pale ochreous, olive-tinged; the fringes bright vinous; forewing tinged with ochraceous and towards hindmargin with rufous, and marked with a faint central line. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous, pink-tinged; face brown above; vertex and base of antennae deep vinous.

♀. *Forewings*: thickly striated and suffused with tawny, the markings blackish brown; first line indicated by spots of this colour on the veins; cell-spot pale, edged with dark; in the place of the series of vein-dots and the reddish blotches of the ♂, three curved series of blackish blotches, the first incurved towards costa, like the median shade of the ♂, of which only very faint traces are seen in the ♀, chiefly on inner margin; the blotches of the first and third of these rows are on the veins, those of the middle one, which is not discernible at all in the ♂, between the veins; all three series are interrupted by the tawny ground-colour between veins 3 and 4; fringe tawny like wings, preceded by a distinct row of subterminal dark spots.

Hindwings: darker tawny, with all the markings repeated; the blotches of the innermost series, representing outer line, not interrupted.

Underside of both wings pale ochraceous, the markings hardly visible, and the fringe concolorous. Head, thorax, and abdomen tinged with brownish tawny instead of reddish; but the vertex, base of antennae, and base of costa reddish as in the ♂.

Expanse of wings: 28 mm.

One ♂, one ♀, from Lialui, Barotse (Coryndon).

34. *Ptychopoda auriflua* sp. nov.

Forewings: deep yellow, the costa and five transverse bands blood-red; the first, basal, simply sinuous; the second, median, slightly waved; the outer and submarginal distinctly waved; the last three indented in cell and more strongly on submedian fold; the fifth band, marginal, is thinner than the rest; fringe deep yellow; the costal red streak sometimes forms a broad blotch at base.

Hindwings: exactly similar, without the costal red streak.

Underside much paler, the bands attenuated. Forelegs, head, thorax, abdomen, and base of antennae blood-red; abdomen beneath and other legs yellow.

Expanse of wings: 15 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Lialni, Barotse (Coryndon).

Near to and superficially much resembling *Ptychopoda oenozonata*, described below, from Kilwa, German East Africa, but larger, much brighter coloured, and the bands differently placed and shaped.

35. *Ptychopoda laciniata* sp. nov.

Forewings: bone-colour, thinly scaled, finely sprinkled with dark atoms; basal area slightly darker; lines all obscure, dark grey; first curved, at one-fourth; median outcurved above round the black cell-spot; outer line at three-fourths, lunulate-dentate, nearly vertical to vein 3, then incurved; two grey subterminal shades; marginal lunules black; fringe concolorous.

Hindwings: without first line.

Underside of forewings grey-tinged towards base; cell-spot, marginal spots, and outer line represented; hindwings without grey suffusion. Face and palpi black; vertex, thorax, and abdomen like wings. Antennae of ♂ subserrate, shortly ciliated.

Expanse of wings: 19 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (W. Doherty).

36. *Ptychopoda lilliputaria* sp. nov.

Forewings: dull ochreous, coarsely scaled; no distinct lines, but their course indicated by a few scattered dark scales at one-third, two-thirds, and before hindmargin; a rather large dark cell-spot at two-thirds; fringe concolorous, without basal line or spots.

Hindwings: with traces of postmedian and submarginal lines, and a small cell-spot just beyond middle.

Underside similar. Thorax and abdomen concolorous; face and palpi brown; vertex whitish.

Expanse of wings: 12 mm.

One ♀ from Impalu River, Angola (Penrice).

Forewings elongate, three times as long as broad; cell two-thirds of wing; hindwings slightly protuberant in middle, and insinuate above anal angle and below apex; hindmargin short.

37. *Ptychopoda nitescens* sp. nov.

Forewings: smooth pale ochreous grey, very finely dusted with darker; the lines grey, oblique almost throughout; first very fine, bent below costa; median shade diffuse, dentate-lunulate and sinuous, passing over the black cell-spot; outer

line at two-thirds, fine, dentate-lunulate, followed closely by another grey line, simple but thickened on inner margin; submarginal line broad; marginal area grey; faint dark marginal dashes between veins; fringe glossy ochreous, with black dots along base beyond veins.

Hindwings: like forewings, but without first line, and with the outer lines curved.

Underside of forewings suffused with grey; cell-spot, median, and outer lines plain; of hindwings whitish, with small cell-spot and curved outer line; fringes glossy. Face and palpi dark brown; thorax and abdomen like wings.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, 1901 (Doherty).

38. *Ptychopoda oenozonata* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale olive; the costal region broadly, four transverse shades, and the cell-spot vinous red; the red of the costa is varied with a few scattered black scales; first and second bands at one-fourth and one-half, diffuse, the second forming two lunules, one above, the other below the median; third band from three-fourths of costa to near anal angle almost straight; fourth submarginal, waved; fringe olive.

Hindwings: with basal area, antemedian, postmedian, and marginal bands red.

Underside with all the tints duller. Head, thorax, and abdomen red.

Expanse of wings: 14 mm.

One ♀ from Kilwa, German East Africa, May 1900 (Reimer).

Cell of forewings quite two-thirds of wing; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 all stalked from before end of cell; first median at three-fourths, second at seven-eighths. In the hindwings 6 and 7 separate close before hindmargin.

39. *Ptychopoda parallelaria* sp. nov.

Forewings: dingy brownish grey; the lines darker, thick and diffuse; basal line obscure, curved below costa; four outer lines, median, exterior, subterminal and marginal, parallel to each other and hindmargin, at even distances apart, oblique from costa to submedian fold, there bent, and vertical to inner margin; cell-spot small, black, placed on the median line; fringe concolorous, with dark dots at base beyond the veins.

Hindwings: similar, but without first line.

Underside like upper, but the submarginal space decidedly pale. Face and palpi dark brown; thorax and abdomen like wings.

Expanse of wings: 16 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February 1901 (Doherty).

Both wings narrow and elongated.

40. *Ptychopoda recurvinota* sp. nov.

Forewings: very pale ochreous, slightly tinged in places with darker ochreous, and sprinkled with black scales; first line curved, from one-third of costa to one-fourth of inner margin, very indistinct, but marked by dots on veins; median shade diffuse, from three-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, passing beyond the small black cell-spot; outer line from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, obscure, but marked by dark dots on veins, oblique outwards to vein 6, then incurved and sinuous; the two subterminal shades wedge-shaped on the veins, the inner

approaching outer line below middle, diverging below vein 2, the intervening space filled up with brown-black; the outer close to the black marginal spots; the pale submarginal line broad; fringe concolorous, black-speckled.

Hindwings: like forewings, without basal line.

Underside with the markings showing through. Face and palpi blackish; thorax and abdomen like wings, the latter with a black-brown dorsal blotch, corresponding to the dark blotch on inner margin of hindwings.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February 1901 (Doherty).

Hindmargin of hindwings produced at anal angle and vein 4, incurved between.

41. *Pylarge candidaria* sp. nov.

Forewings: chalk-white, thickly dusted with dark grey along costal region; the lines starting from dark costal spots, all dentate-lunulate, and in the main parallel to hindmargin; first dark grey, from one-fourth of costa to one-fifth of inner margin, outcurved above median vein; second from costa at three-fifths to before middle of inner margin, strongly excurved above round the small black cell-spot, dark grey; outer line black, more strongly dentate, from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, forming an acute angle projecting outwards on vein 6, and a strong black crescent between veins 1 and 2; closely followed by an olive-grey shade, similarly dentate; submarginal line broadly white, followed by another grey shade; black marginal lunules; fringe white, slightly speckled.

Hindwings: similar, but without first line; the cell-spot small, preceded by the median line.

Underside of forewings, except along inner margin, suffused with dull grey, with the markings indicated; of hindwings white. Face whitish, like the vertex, thorax, and abdomen; the last ringed with blackish.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

Six ♂♂, three ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—March 1901 (Doherty).

Hindmargin of hindwings crenulate and incised beyond cell. In facies quite different from other members of the genus.

42. *Sterrrha crescentifera* sp. nov.

Forewings: dull brownish grey, thickly and somewhat coarsely dusted with dark scales; lines fine, blackish; first from one-fourth of costa to one-fourth of inner margin, running outwards from costa and forming a strong, rounded projection in cell before cell-spot, and a less prominent one below median; outer line from four-fifths of costa to four-fifths of inner margin, irregularly dentate-lunulate, twice acutely angled below costa, running out towards hindmargin on vein 6, and insinuate in cell and more strongly on submedian fold; cell-spot semilunate, whitish, with a darker nucleus; an obscurely marked median shade, widely outcurved beyond cell, then as strongly incurved below it to inner margin near first line; the first line is preceded and the outer followed by a paler, slightly brownish space; submarginal line very indistinct; marginal line black, swollen between the veins, and interrupted by a pale spot at their ends; fringe dark grey.

Hindwings: similar, but more coarsely dark scaled, the median line stronger, the cell-spot not so clear.

Underside dirty white; cell-spots, outer, and marginal lines black. Head, thorax, and abdomen like wings; face darker.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

One ♂ from Lialui, Barotse (Coryndon).

In coloration and markings standing quite by itself. The antennae are armed with fine fascicles of long cilia. The hindtibiae are flattened and widened at extremity, each edge fringed with pale hairs, and with terminal spurs only; the tibiae and tarsi about of equal length, both fully developed.

43. *Traminda subcarnea* sp. nov.

Forewings: dull reddish, densely speckled with deeper red; a very faint darker line from two-thirds of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, not straight, but slightly bent from vein to vein; submarginal line from five-sixths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, represented by dark dots on veins, angled at vein 4, the dot on that vein being nearest the hindmargin; fringe concolorous; no inner or marginal line, nor cell-dot visible.

Hindwings: with a small pale cell-dot; the submarginal row of dots from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, and more visibly angled on vein 4.

Underside of forewings deep red, of hindwings paler red, both unspeckled, but the submarginal row of dark dots distinct. Thorax and abdomen, vertex and antennae concolorous with wings; face and palpi deep red.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from Yakusu, Upper Congo, May 1900 (K. Smith).

Allied to *Traminda rufa* Warr. from Natal, but sufficiently distinct; veins 3 and 4 of hindwings short stalked.

SUBFAMILY ASTHENINAE.

44. *Asthenotricha serraticornis* sp. nov.

Forewings: fulvous yellow, the lines deep fulvous; one curved close to base; two beyond, angulated on the veins, indented between; an antemedian, angled on subcostal, then fairly vertical; a median bent below subcostal, then vertical, slightly waved; a postmedian angled on veins 6 and 4, irregularly waved; an outer and a submarginal lunulate-dentate line, the lunules marked deeper between the veins; marginal line lunulate, fine; fringe concolorous, with deeper mottlings; a small black cell-spot beyond antemedian line; between antemedian and median lines below the median vein a small patch of iron-grey scales.

Hindwings: paler along costa, with the last four lines of forewings only; a large oval patch of black scales beneath costa, containing a long rosy tuft of hairs.

Underside dull yellowish, rosy-tinged towards margins; the lines very obscure. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous.

Expanse of wings: 29 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, October—November 1900 (Doherty).

Differs from typical *Asthenotricha* in the antennae of ♂ being uniserrate, the teeth thickly ciliated laterally and at apex.

45. *Rhodometra intervenata* sp. nov.

Forewings: yellow; the markings blood-red; a broad costal streak from base to near before apex; a broad oblique stripe from apex towards middle of inner margin, stopping abruptly on submedian fold; a narrow streak along hindmargin; a broad streak from base beneath the median vein, another above it not reaching base of wing; a row of short horizontal streaks between the veins, parallel to the oblique line; fringe yellow.

Hindwings: cream-colour, without markings.

Underside of forewings suffused with greyish rosy; the oblique line violet; of hindwings as above. Head and thorax olive-ochreous, sometimes red-tinged; palpi externally and antennal shaft reddish; abdomen like hindwings.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

Two ♂♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February 1901 (Doherty).

Quite distinct from any forms of *R. saccharia* L.; the outer line is nearer the hindmargin and runs into the apex itself.

Synthalia gen. nov.

Forewings: triangular; costa arched at base, then straight; apex prominent; hindmargin obliquely curved.

Hindwings: with hindmargin produced at middle, forming a blunt elbow. Antennae of ♂ subserrate, rasped above; palpi short; tongue and frenulum present; hindtibiae with four spurs.

Neuration: forewings, cell two-fifths of wing; discocellular obliquely curved; first median nervule at three-fourths, second close before third; lower radial from slightly above centre of discocellular, upper from upper angle of cell; all five subcostals stalked from before end of cell; hindwings, costal and subcostal anastomosing for two-thirds of cell; 6, 7 and 3, 4 stalked.

Type: *Synthalia innocens* sp. nov.

The single species reminds one of some species of *Amaturinia*.

46. *Synthalia innocens* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale grey, with a slight tinge of green, and thickly dusted with darker grey scales; inner line very obscure, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, bent below costa; median and outer line at one-half and two-thirds respectively, both angled below costa, the latter also on vein 4; space between these lines somewhat darker than rest of wing, more dusted with grey; marginal area decidedly paler, with slight traces of a submarginal line; marginal dark dashes between the veins; fringe pale; cell-spot black.

Hindwings: similar.

Underside altogether paler, the forewing, especially towards base, dusted with dark scales; all the lines thick and well marked; cell-spots distinct. Head, thorax, and abdomen like wings: face dark brown.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

Two ♂♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February and March 1901 (Doherty).

SUBFAMILY TEPHIROCLYSTINAE.

47. *Chloroclystis oblongipennis* sp. nov.

Forewings: deep green, the markings purplish fuscous (several of the interspaces are flesh-coloured oclreous, but these are probably faded); the dark edge of basal patch angled on median vein, then oblique inwards, the patch dark at base and crossed by two dark lines; central fascia with inner edge parallel to edge of basal patch, its outer angled at veins 6 and 4, then obliquely curved inwards; the green of the central fascia and basal patch is mixed with purplish scales in cell and on submedian fold; a pale green band with a central line precedes and follows the central fascia; submarginal line obscurely paler, preceded and followed by purplish patches at costa, beyond cell, and on submedian fold; marginal line blackish; fringe dark green, mottled with purple.

Hindwings: with costal area paler; the lines purplish; the two antemedian short and indistinct; the postmedian and submarginal strongly curved and thick; discocellular marked as an oblique blackish line; fringe as in forewings.

Underside of forewings greenish grey with a lilac sheen, of hindwings greenish white; all the markings distinct and thick, especially the outer line, greenish fuscous; fringes chequered with shining white. Head, thorax, and abdomen, greenish, tinged with purple.

Expanse of wings: 25 mm.

One ♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, the ♂ dated October—November 1900, the ♀, much worn, March 1901 (Doherty).

The ♂ may be distinguished at once by the peculiar shape of the hindwing. The inner margin is short, from anal angle to vein 3 the hindmargin is absolutely parallel to costal margin, and between the rounded bends at veins 3 and 7 the margin is nearly straight. The shape is similar in the ♀, but is not so noticeable owing to the greater length of inner margin and the proportionately greater breadth of wings. Unfortunately neither example is perfect.

48. *Chloroclystis protrusata* sp. nov.

Forewings: dull grass-green, the lines and markings blackish green; basal patch small, indistinct, edged and crossed by blackish lines; central fascia with inner edge curved, outer projecting between veins 3 and 4, the edges blackish, and crossed by three blackish waved lines; band beyond broad with a thick, waved, central line; submarginal line distinct, zigzag, preceded by a dark green fascia, which is tinged with vinous and black beyond the cell; marginal area green, paler between 3 and 4; marginal line thick, black; fringe greenish fuscous, chequered with pale dashes beyond veins.

Hindwings: similar, the band beyond central fascia much narrower.

Underside greenish cinereous, paler in hindwings, with all the markings dull. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale green speckled with dark; middle segments of abdomen dark.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

Three ♂♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February—March 1901 (Doherty).

The description is made from the ♀, which has kept its colour best; the pale

green colour evidently fades fast, and in all the ♂♂ the ground-colour is olive-green. The hindmargin of hindwings protrudes squarely from vein 3 to 4, and forms an irregular indentation beyond the upper half of cell.

Gnamptomia gen. nov.

A development of *Chloroclystis*.

Forewings: in the ♂ with the costa before the middle indented, as if a portion had been nibbled out, and fringed with depressed curled hair.

Hindwings: with hindmargin bent at vein 3.

Type: *G. muscosa* sp. nov.

49. **Gnamptomia muscosa** sp. nov.

Forewings: pale ochreous, sometimes with a tinge of olive or flesh-colour; basal patch small, generally pale, sometimes with the lines grey; central fascia at middle third of wing, its inner edge usually hollowed out in middle, its outer angularly projecting at vein 4, dentate-lunulate, and with an acute inward indentation beyond cell, generally filled up with grey or blackish and crossed by three grey lines, the edges thickest; towards inner margin sometimes interrupted by the pale ground-colour; preceded and followed by a pale band with ochreous or grey thread along its centre; marginal area variable, grey-green or ochreous flesh-colour, always darker and generally dark grey in costal half, forming blotches at costa and beyond cell; submarginal line waved, obscure; marginal line black, interrupted at veins; fringe ochreous, chequered with dark.

Hindwings: paler, the markings similar, the most prominent being the outer edge of fascia and the submarginal inner shade.

Underside ochreous, tinged with olive-grey or greenish, the markings variable in intensity. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous, speckled with fuscous; face and palpi externally fuscous-tinged; forelegs blackish, with pale rings.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

A long series, mostly ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, October 1900—April 1901 (Doherty).

50. **Gymnoscelis acutipennis** sp. nov.

Forewings: grey-green, fading into ochreous; basal patch very small; central fascia very broad, the bands forming its edges rarely reaching to median vein, below it expressed by darker green dentate lines; the first forming an oblique blackish blotch from costa at one-third, the second a vinous black-streaked broader blotch reaching to two-thirds of costa, its edge acutely lunulate-dentate, black-marked on the veins, and indented on vein 2, followed by a slender pale green-edged line; submarginal line pale, obscure, preceded by three darker blotches, at costa, beyond cell, and above inner margin; the green marginal area with one dark blotch, beyond cell; marginal line distinct, black, interrupted at veins; fringe green, mottled with rufous-fuscous.

Hindwings: with outer half of central fascia vinous red; all the lines distinct, black, especially the postmedian and submarginal; cell-spot black, distinct; veins in the central fascia marked with black.

Underside ochreous, crossed by broad cinereous oblique bands, and in the forewings almost wholly suffused with cinereous. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale green

(generally faded to ochreous), speckled with fuscous; the rings of abdomen marked with black.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

Four ♂♂, two ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—March 1901 (Doherty).

The forewings of the ♂ are narrow, with acutely prominent apex.

51. *Gymnoscelis birivulata* sp. nov.

Forewings: dull olive-fuscous, the markings paler, but indistinct; the outer edge of central fascia at three-fifths, insinuate in cell and projecting above and below, followed by a broad pale band traversed by a dark line, the space between this line and the fascia linear, waved, bluish-white, the space beyond the line broader and ochreous; submarginal line finely waved, bluish-white; marginal line dark; fringe concolorous, with the base paler; the inner edge of the central fascia appears to be evenly curved at about one-fourth, the preceding band and basal patch, which is very small, being marked only at costa; a faint dark cell-spot.

Hindwings: with outer margin projecting in middle and insinuate beyond cell; the outer pale band strongly bent outwards at middle parallel to hindmargin; the dark lines all marked with blackish dots on the veins followed by pale ones.

Underside dull leaden fuscous, with darker central and submarginal shades. Head, thorax, and abdomen dull fuscous; the basal segments of abdomen paler, the others darker on dorsum.

Expanse of wings: 16 mm.

Three ♀♀ from St. Thomé, December 1899—January 1900 (Moequerys).

A dull and obscure-looking insect.

52. *Gymnoscelis carneata* sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: dull flesh-colour, with a slight greenish tinge; lines and markings dark fuscous; basal patch and inner edge of central fascia very obscure, marked merely by black scales and a few vein-dots; outer edge from two-thirds of costa, slightly angled at veins 6 and 4, then oblique to two-thirds of inner margin, marked by wedge-shaped black spots on veins, which uniting form a larger blotch at costa and beyond cell, and followed by a pale dark-edged line; submarginal line very obscure, preceded by dark olive-fuscous blotches at costa, beyond cell, and on submedian fold, and followed by the same, except at apex; fringe flesh-colour, mottled with fuscous; marginal line formed of black crescents.

Hindwings: with black cell-spot, black-dotted postmedian line, and clouded submarginal; marginal line and fringe as in forewings.

Underside glossy whitish. the markings of forewings grey, most distinct at costa; postmedian and submarginal grey bands, which are plainest on hindwings, where there is a large black cell-spot. Head, thorax, and abdomen flesh-colour; the last with the segments black-spotted.

The ♀ is greener, with the markings more distinct. There is the same difference in shape and breadth of forewings in the two sexes as in *G. acutipennis*.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

One ♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—March 1901 (Doherty).

53. *Tephroclystia anguinata* sp. nov.

Forewings: brownish grey, slightly speckled; traces of a bluntly angled dark fine line at one-fourth; median line acutely angled outwards beyond cell, its oblique lower arm touching the black cell-spot, followed by a pale dark-edged line; outer line bluntly angled, and waved in its lower course; traces of two fine dark oblique submarginal lines; marginal line dark; fringe grey.

Hindwings: pale grey in costal half, darker towards inner margin, where are visible the black commencements of the cross lines, continued less plainly across wing; a blackish cell-spot.

Underside whitish grey in forewings, whitish in hindwings; the lines black; cell-spot of forewings linear, black. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark grey; abdomen with a black ring on third segment.

Expanse of wings: 25 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March—April 1901 (Doherty).

Wings long and narrow.

54. *Tephroclystia atomaria* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale grey, thickly dusted with minute blackish points, the agglomeration of which forms the very indistinct darker waved cross-lines; costal area rather deeper grey, and here the lines are marked by dark grey, those beyond the middle being bent below the costa; the pale band beyond central fascia slightly more evident, especially at costa, where it is both preceded and followed by larger dark grey blotches; cell-spot blackish; marginal line finely black, interrupted; fringe grey.

Hindwings: whiter; only the hind and inner margin sprinkled with dark scales; a waved submarginal line darker, distinct throughout; the other lines marked only below the median to inner margin; cell-spot grey.

Underside of forewings grey, of hindwings whitish; all the lines finely dark grey. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey.

Expanse of wings: 21 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, December 1900—January 1901, 6500—9000 ft. (Doherty).

55. *Tephroclystia celatissima* sp. nov.

Forewings: dull dingy grey, with very ill-defined markings; central fascia slightly darker than the rest, its inner edge curved, its outer oblique and angled beneath costa, followed by a slightly paler band; marginal area darker, showing a faint submarginal line; fringe pale grey, beyond a dark marginal line; cell-spot small, dark.

Hindwings: with dark cell-spot and traces of a pale postmedian band.

Underside paler, slightly ochreous-tinged; both wings with traces of a darker postmedian line, marked in hindwings by dark dots on veins. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January 1901 (Doherty).

56. *Tephroclystia immensa* sp. nov.

Forewings: fuscous, the markings somewhat darker, but obscure; the usual dark lines cross the wing, marked on the costa as alternate darker and lighter streaks; the bands preceding and following central fascia are slightly paler; the cell-spot is a large button of raised black scales, preceded by a black line along the fold; the only distinct marking is the part of the outer line and following band beyond the cell, the outer line being there marked in black, and the band paler with a black line through it; submarginal line pale, indistinct; marginal line blackish, interrupted at the veins; fringe fuscous.

Hindwings: dull grey, the markings visible only along inner margin.

Underside dull cinereous in the forewings with faint indications of lines; hindwings paler, with cell-spot, curved median line, and broad submarginal shade. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous; face and palpi darker.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

Two ♂♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, September 1900—January 1901 (Doherty).

One of the largest of the *Tephroclystiae*, at first sight reminding one of some of the species of the American genus *Exelis*.

57. *Tephroclystia nigribasis* sp. nov. and ab. *carnea* nov.

Forewings: white; the markings velvety black, or brown speckled with black; basal patch large, outcurved below median vein, black, brown, or grey-speckled, with two or three waved cross-lines; outer line at three-fifths, oblique outwards to vein 6, black, incurved beyond cell and angled again on vein 3, rarely black-marked there, preceded by two parallel lines, all three sometimes interrupted by the white ground-colour in cell and on submedian fold, more often waved and dotted on veins; submarginal line whitish, waved; costal space before it and the extreme apex dark, sometimes velvety black and large, or brownish; the white ground-colour generally extending obliquely to hindmargin between veins 3 and 4; marginal area brown; marginal line black; fringe shining white, variously mottled with brown.

Hindwings: whitish grey, becoming dark grey along hindmargin, and showing a pale waved submarginal line; other lines only visible shortly along inner margin; cell-spot small.

Underside of forewings cinereous or brownish cinereous, the lines and markings black and distinct only near costa; hindwings whitish dappled with dark grey, the veins spotted with black. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark, varying according to the coloration of wings. In the ♂ the abdomen is elongated and the anal segment ringed at base with white.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 26 mm.; ♀ 28 mm.

The extent of white ground-colour, which is mainly confined to the ♀♀, is variable, the whole inner margin sometimes being broadly brown. In some cases (♂♂) the whole wing is suffused with flesh-colour, and the lines and markings beyond basal patch become obsolete, except the black costal blotches at apex and a smaller patch at anal angle; to this form I give the name *carnea*.

58. *Tephroclystia picturata* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale silvery grey, dusted with darker; basal patch ill-defined, its outer edge forming a bent rufous-brown fascia; central fascia pale grey at inner

margin, darkening upwards, dark grey at costa, its outer edge marked by dark spots on veins, bluntly angled at veins 4 and 6, vertical between; followed by a pale band, the inner half of which is whitish and the outer half rufous, divided by a darker thread; submarginal line white, preceded and followed by a chestnut-brown shade, mixed with fuscous, which is interrupted by an oblique flesh-coloured streak from apex, and by a pale greenish blotch along hindmargin between veins 2 and 4; marginal line distinct, black, with white dots at the vein-ends; fringe glossy, rufous at base, the outer half grey, with dark mottlings beyond veins.

Hindwings: with similar lines; the postmedian marked by elongated dashes on veins; the chestnut markings along hindmargin less pronounced, the white vein-dots larger; a distinct cell-dot.

Underside pale grey; all the markings dark grey; the forewings suffused with dark grey. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish grey, dusted with darker; the abdomen rufous-tinged, and with the segments darker; palpi externally fuscous; forelegs dark fuscous, ringed with white.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

Two ♀♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, February 1901 (Doherty).

59. *Tephroclystia regulosa* sp. nov.

Forewings: ochreous grey, with darker dusting; a series of oblique narrow alternate darker and lighter bands parallel to hindmargin, towards costa slightly curved; a small dark cell-spot; marginal line fuscous, interrupted at the veins; fringe pale grey.

Hindwings: paler, the lines curved.

Underside paler, with coarser speckling; the lines narrower; cell-spots distinct. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey.

Expanse of wings: 19 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (Doherty).

Wings long and narrow.

60. *Tephroclystia semiflavata* sp. nov.

Forewings: greyish flesh-colour, speckled with fuscous; the lines and markings dark fuscous; basal patch dark fuscous, its edge from two-fifths of costa to one-third of inner margin, projecting a little below the median vein, as in *T. nigribasis* Warr., but running more obliquely basewards than in that species; all the other markings very much as in *nigribasis*, but the dark markings fuscous only instead of black, and the paler ground-colour greyish flesh-colour instead of white; fringe rufous, mottled with fuscous.

Hindwings: dull yellow, with the beginnings of black lines marked on inner margin only, the postmedian and submarginal lines sometimes marked across wing; a small dark cell-spot; fringe yellow, mottled with fuscous.

Underside of forewings rufous-cinereous, with the lines blackish; cell-spot dark grey; fringe yellowish rufous, mottled with dark; hindwings yellow, with all the lines marked in fuscous; fringe yellow, dark-mottled. Head, thorax, and abdomen cinereous; middle segments of abdomen darker; basal segment and anal half mottled with paler.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

Five ♂♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, December 1900—March 1901 (Doherty).

Consistently smaller than *T. nigribasis* and distinguished at once by the yellow hindwings. In none of the five examples is the abdomen of the ♂ elongated as in *nigribasis*. The markings of the forewings, however, are in the main almost exactly the same as in *nigribasis*, and I am by no means sure that, different as its superficial appearance seems, this may not turn out to be a form of the ♂ of that insect. This suggestion is rendered more probable by the fact that in the B. M. collection there is a single ♂, which, while possessing the yellow hindwings of *semiflavata*, has the forewings exactly the same as the aberration *carnea* of *nigribasis*.

SUBFAMILY TRICHOPTERYGIDAE.

Lobidiopteryx gen. nov.

Forewings: large; costa curved; hindmargin curved, longer than inner margin' below almost parallel to costa.

Hindwings: small; both angles rounded; hindmargin curved; a small simple lobe at base of inner margin.

Abdomen elongate, especially in ♂; antennae ligulate, with acute apex; palpi short, stout, porrect, rough-haired; forehead slightly projecting; tongue and frenulum present; legs long; hindtibiae of ♂ with two spurs, and a long tuft of hair from femoro-tibial joint.

Neuration: forewings, cell more than half as long as wing; discocellular oblique; first median nervule at one-half, second at nine-tenths, the median upbent beyond it; lower radial from upper third of discocellular, upper radial stalked with 7, 8, 9; 10 and 11 from cell, 10 anastomosing with 11 and again with 8, 9, forming a double areole: hindwings, costal united by bar with subcostal at end of cell in ♂, anastomosing for two-thirds of cell in ♀; 6, 7 very shortly stalked; radial from upper two-thirds of discocellular; medians as in forewings in ♂; in ♀ the first median at four-fifths, and the internal vein present.

Type: *Lobidiopteryx veninotata*.

61. **Lobidiopteryx veninotata** sp. nov.

Forewings: pale, varied with dull green and rosy brown; the lines blackish, and in many places, where they cross the veins, expanded into black dashes; all wavy dentate; basal patch with three or four indistinct lines, but all expanded on inner margin to form black dashes, the edge running from one-fourth of costa to middle of inner margin; central fascia broad on costa, formed of two dark bands, the inner consisting of two, the outer of three waved lines, the latter running to anal angle; all the five sinuous, outcurved above and incurved below, especially the outer three; pale band preceding and following central fascia narrow, with a darker traversing line; submarginal line pale, rarely distinct, preceded by a double waved line, which forms a dark spot beyond cell, and followed by a dark brown or green marginal band, containing wedge-shaped black dashes at the vein ends, meeting each a pair of black marginal spots; fringe pale, mottled dark beyond veins; cell-spot oblique, blackish.

Hindwings: whitish ochreous, suffused with grey towards hindmargin; fringe pale with dark dots; marginal spots as in forewings; in perfect examples the veins

towards hindmargin are traced with black, and there is a pale curved submarginal band visible, as well as a small cell-spot.

Underside pale olive, the markings showing through; fringe white, with dark mottlings. Head, thorax, and abdomen like wings; abdomen with dark rings; palpi blackish; forelegs black, conspicuously spotted with white.

Expanse of wings: 46 mm.

Thirteen ♂♂, eight ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—April 1901 (Doherty).

In all cases the centre of the central fascia at inner margin forms an oblique pale patch, by which the species may be distinguished.

SUBFAMILY HYDRIOMENINAE.

Anisobole gen. nov.

Like *Ochyria* Hüb., but differing in the structure of the antennae of the ♂. Instead of the **shortly** fasciculate cilia, those of *Anisobole* are pedicellate, ending in a tuft of cilia, alternating with two rows of short setae from the underside of the shaft of the antennae, the antennae thus having the appearance, until closely examined, of being bipectinate as in *Xanthorhoë*. The discocellular of hindwings is oblique, with the radial from the centre.

Type: *A. suffumata* Schiff.

To this group must be transferred also *Ochyria ansorgei* Warr.

62. *Anisobole transciassa* sp. nov.

Forewings: bone-colour, the markings dark fuscous; basal patch narrow, its edge nearly vertical; central fascia dark fuscous, interrupted along submedian fold by the confluence of the pale bands which precede and follow it, the inner one forming a rough triangle, more or less filled up with fuscous lines and suffusion, its edges alone remaining pale, the outer running, slightly wavy, parallel to hindmargin at three-fourths, traversed by two narrow brown lines, which at the costal end are bracket-shaped; in the fascia are traces of darker waved lines and a black cell-spot; the fuscous hindmarginal area is interrupted by an oblique pale apical streak, and traversed by a pale dentate submarginal line, the teeth filled up with darker fuscous, those beyond cell more or less obscured by a marginal fuscous cloud, that between veins 3 and 4 followed by a pale spot, which in the ♀ is produced to hindmargin; marginal line black, interrupted at the veins, on each side of which it is thickened; fringe fuscous, darker beyond the veins and pale at the extreme apex of wing.

Hindwings: dark grey to the curved fuscous postmedian line, paler beyond, this pale space containing four curved dark lines, of which the third is lunulate; fringe pale, with dark spots beyond veins.

Underside of both wings with basal three-fifths dark grey, containing a black cell-spot, and edged by a finely crenulate line, followed by a broad ochreous band; submarginal line preceded by a black blotch beyond cell and dark clouds above inner margin; fringe pale, mottled with darker. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

One ♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—March 1901 (Doherty).

The ♂ antennae are subserrate with pedicellate fascicles of cilia alternating with much shorter fascicles, so that it belongs to the same group as *suffumata* Schiff. and *minna* Butler. It can hardly be identical with *borbonicata* Guen., compared by him with *suffumata*, but in the description of which, made from a single damaged specimen, he makes no mention of the interruption of the central fascia.

63. *Cosmorhoë annulifera* sp. nov.

Forewings: white; the lines and shading pale fuscous or brownish; basal patch small, edged by a dark fuscous, irregularly curved line, and traversed by three curved lines; central fascia broad on costa, occupying the middle third of inner margin, its edges darker, especially the outer edge; crossed internally by three, externally by four waved and lunulate brown lines, the two innermost forming four white annuli below median, and a large whitish space above, crossed by the brown veins and brownish-tinged along costa, containing a small dark cell-spot; the inner edge is indented on submedian fold, the outer beyond cell, and forms a bilobed projection below median; the white bands preceding and following the fascia are traversed by dark brown lines, the inner yellowish-tinged along centre, the outer having the lines lunulate and the outer edge yellow; marginal area brownish fuscous, the submarginal line hardly visible, but expanding above into a whitish, brown-tinged, triangular, apical blotch; pairs of brown marginal spots at the vein ends; fringe broad, dark brown, sometimes with two fine white lines at base and beyond middle.

Hindwings: cream white, with traces of brown lines on inner margin, which are more or less obsolete across wing; hindmargin sometimes brownish, showing a submarginal line; marginal line brown, lunulate, sometimes broken up; fringe brown or brownish grey, with two pale lines and brown triangular mottlings in middle.

Underside whitish, with the markings grey brown; the band beyond central fascia conspicuously pale; hindwings more speckled with brown. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish, speckled with brown; much darker in one specimen than in the other.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

Two ♂♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January 1901 (Doherty).

Antennae thick, lamellate, and pubescent; areole of forewing single, 10 and 11 being stalked and 10 anastomosing with 8, 9.

64. *Cosmorhoë submaculata* sp. nov.

Forewings: whitish, the markings greyish fuscous; basal patch small, its outer edge curved, followed by a band of whitish ground-colour, the centre of which is filled up with grey; central fascia occupying more than the middle third of wing, its outer edge crinkled, insinuate beyond cell, and forming a bidentate projection between veins 2 and 4; its inner edge followed by two, its outer preceded by three, darker crinkled lines; the central space greyer, containing an elongate black cell-spot; white band beyond fascia similarly crinkled and containing two grey lines; submarginal line whitish, dentate, the teeth filled up with dark fuscous, forming patches at costa, beyond cell, and above inner margin; apex greyish white, edged beneath by an oblique pale line, below which there is a dark marginal cloud to vein 4; marginal line black, interrupted at vein ends by pale spots; fringe dark fuscous.

Hindwings: whitish grey, with three central curved lines forming a slightly darker fascia; marginal area greyer, traversed by a pale submarginal line.

Underside whitish grey suffused with darker grey in forewings, speckled with dark grey in the hindwings; all the markings blackish; the submarginal line in both wings preceded by a conspicuously blacker blotch. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous, the segments of abdomen paler.

Expanse of wings: 28 mm.

Three ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—March 1901 (Doherty).

One example is much more suffused with fuscous than the others, so that the pale band beyond central fascia is reduced to a single white line edging the fascia.

The costa of forewing is depressed somewhat at apex, which is very slightly produced; the upper half of hindmargin is vertical, the lower oblique; in the hindwings there is a slight indentation in hindmargin beyond cell. Antennae of ♂ subserrate, pubescent; areole of forewings simple.

Superficially the insect is much like *Ochyria spatiosata* Wlk., the African form of the Indian *saturata* Guen., which, however, has the areole double.

Ctenaulis gen. nov.

A further development of *Visiana* Swinh., inasmuch as the antennae of the ♀ are pectinated, as well as those of the ♂; the pectinations are stiff, oblique, ciliated laterally, and ending in a bristle. The areole of forewings is double, and the discocellular of hindwings biangulate, the radial from the outward lower angulation. Palpi porrect, rough-haired.

Type: *Ctenaulis albirupta* sp. nov.

65. Ctenaulis albirupta sp. nov.

Forewings: brownish fuscous; basal patch small, with darker curved edge; followed by a slightly paler broad band with white edges; central fascia with both edges curved parallel to hindmargin, the outer edge lunulate outwards and dentate inwards, the teeth marked by white dashes on the veins; the fascia is crossed by three or four darker waved lines, and contains a blackish cell-spot; the band beyond fascia narrow and hardly paler, but traversed by a thread-like line; submarginal line lunulate, the lunules filled up with dark fuscous and tipped with whitish, the lunule between veins 3 and 4 snow-white with dark central line; marginal line crenulate, black, interrupted by the slightly paler veins.

Hindwings: fuscous, without markings except a dark cell-spot and an indistinct dull fuscous submarginal shade, the lunules of which are whitish-tipped.

Underside brownish cinereous with obscure markings; black cell-spots and whitish submarginal spots. Face and palpi brown; thorax and abdomen cinereous-fuscous.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 44 mm.; ♀ 46 mm.

One ♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March—April 1901 (Doherty).

66. Gonanticlea indentata sp. nov.

Forewings: fulvous-ochreous, thickly dusted with fuscous; markings brownish fuscous, with their edges deeper; basal patch small, the edge curved and crenulate; central fascia broad, its inner edge waved, and strongly indented in cell, where the

paler edge of the preceding band runs in nearly to the cell-dot; the centre of this paler band is filled with pale brown; the outer edge of central fascia, rounded at vein 6, forms a strong blunt projection between veins 3 and 4, then runs obliquely inwards; its outer half is filled with dull chestnut-brown and traversed by two waved black lines; the inner half contains a wavy ferruginous-tinged oblique fascia; pale band beyond fascia ochreous with a darker rust-coloured line in the middle, and edged by a black crinkled line; submarginal line irregularly waved, pale rufous-ochreous, preceded at costa by a large oblong brown blotch, and followed by a smaller one at apex, each edged below by blacker; marginal pairs of black spots at the vein ends; fringe like the margin, crenulate, dark brown with paler base.

Hindwings: smoky fuscous; a dark cell-spot; a curved paler postmedian band, and a waved ochreous submarginal line.

Underside of forewings brownish cinereous, towards costa speckled with ochreous; a yellowish blotch on costa beyond central fascia, and a pale submarginal line marked by yellowish dashes on the veins: hindwings brown, speckled with ochreous throughout; a curved postmedian line, dark-marked on veins; the rest as in forewings. Head and thorax brownish fuscous; abdomen rufous-ochreous, with black dorsal triangles.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (Doherty).

Allied to *G. meridionata* Wlk.; it differs from true *Gonanticlea* in having the ♂ antennae fasciculate-ciliate.

67. *Gonanticlea obtusa* sp. nov.

Forewings: dark grey-brown with deeper brown markings; basal patch narrow, edged by a curved line, and crossed by two fine brown lines; central fascia with its inner edge nearly vertical, its outer edge obliquely curved outwards to vein 6, then vertical to below vein 4, oblique inwards to vein 2, and again vertical to inner margin; containing a dark cell-spot and three transverse lines, which are rarely distinct in the ♂, the edges of the fascia generally deeper brown; the pale band before the fascia traversed by three fine brown lines; the pale band beyond it generally obsolete, except from costa to vein 6, where it is sometimes white with a brown line through it, but more often represented by a single fine pale line; submarginal line pale, rarely distinct, slightly waved; apex of wing with a deep brown spot, preceded obliquely by another between it and upper angle of central fascia; pairs of black marginal spots at end of veins; fringe deep brown.

In the ♀ the central fascia is crossed at middle by a paler grey-brown space.

Hindwings: dull coppery brown, becoming dark brown along hindmargin; fringe brown with outer half paler.

Underside of forewings rusty brown, along costa and hindmargin fuscous-brown; the costa striated with ochreous, and with an ochreous-white spot at commencement of submarginal line; hindwings fuscous-brown, speckled with ochreous, with a paler curved postmedian band traversed by a dark line; the outer margin darker; cell-spot black. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous-brown.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 28 mm.; ♀ 30 mm.

A long series of both sexes from the Escarpment, British East Africa, December 1900—March 1901 (Doherty).

68. *Plerocymia arenaria* sp. nov.

Forewings: ochraceous, thickly dusted with dull ferruginous; the lines ferruginous, all very indistinct; a fine curved basal line; central fascia rather darker than rest of wing; the inner edge curved and waved, followed by one or two obscure lines; outer edge at three-fourths, distinct, oblique, parallel to hindmargin, slightly angled on vein 4, preceded by two irregularly waved thick lines; marginal paler space with traces of four lines marked chiefly on the veins; fringe browner.

Hindwings: dull whitish, with a curved postmedian line marked with dots on the veins; marginal line ferruginous; fringe white.

Underside paler; forewings suffused with pale ochraceous, and with traces of the lines; hindwings whitish speckled with ferruginous, with the postmedian and traces of two submarginal lines; both wings with brown cell-spot. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with forewings.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, December 1900—January 1901 (Doherty), 6500—9000 ft.

Nearest in markings to the European *P. limitata*.

SUBFAMILY DELLINIINAE.

69. *Pigiopsis parallelaria* sp. nov.

Forewings: glossy white, finely dusted with blackish atoms along the costal area; the lines pale grey, parallel in the main to hindmargin, and all becoming more or less obsolete before reaching costa; the basal, median, and outer lines rising at equal distances from each other on inner margin, the first two straight, the outer double, parallel to the other two as far as vein 3, then slightly concave outwards, angled at vein 6 and retracted to costa; submarginal line also double, near and parallel to hindmargin; marginal line finely black; fringe white with a grey dividing line.

Hindwings: with single antemedian, and double postmedian and submarginal lines, these last curved.

Underside white, without markings; the costa speckled with black; minute black marginal points at the end of the veins. Antennae and forelegs in front fuscous; palpi externally and face brown, the latter with a snow-white bar below middle; thorax and abdomen white.

Expanse of wings: 39 mm.

Two ♂♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, October—November 1900 and February 1901 (Doherty).

70. *Zamarada ochrata* sp. nov.

Forewings: subhyaline, clothed with yellowish ochreous scales, finely varied with striae of dark specks; costa more thickly scaled with deeper ochreous; a distinct basal patch of brown scales, its edge obliquely curved, and angled below costa; a sinuous brownish median shade from a brown costal spot, touching the distinct cell-spot, which is formed of a tuft of whitish lustrous scales preceded by a fine black lunule; marginal area brownish ochreous, above vein 4 wholly brown,

forming a quadrate apical patch; the whole traversed by a zigzag lustrous line; the inner edge of the marginal area deeply indented between veins 2 and 4 and lunulate above, but not edged by any distinct dark line; marginal line blackish, interrupted; fringe yellowish ochreous, with a broad brown dividing line.

Hindwings: paler, more hyaline, in basal two-thirds; marginal border as in forewings, but paler towards apex; traces of a median shade on inner margin; cell-spot small, black; fringe ochreous with whitish tips.

Underside pale ochreous; cell-spots large, black, on both wings; forewings with brown basal and apical patches. Head ochreous; thorax and abdomen tinged with pale brown; a brown patch on apical segment.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

1 ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa (Doherty).

This species differs in coloration from the rest of the genus.

71. *Scardamia maculata* ab. *decolor* nov.

Scardamia maculata Warr. is a much more variable insect than I at first supposed. Of eight specimens received from Mr. Doherty's collecting in British East Africa (5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) only 2 ♂♂ are unsuffused. The rest all show in a greater or less degree dark suffusion in the central fascia on the inner margin, on the hindmargin beyond cell and at anal angle, and sometimes along the whole hindmargin, as in the type form. Moreover, in 2 ♀♀ and 1 ♂ the hindwings excepting towards the anal angle, are whitish without orange tinge, while in this ♂, which I propose to call ab. *decolor*, the forewings also have lost nearly all the orange colour and are dull leaden-grey with only a tinge of reddish. The ♀♀ have the apex of forewings more acute, and a slight elbow at middle of hindmargin, which is in no case visible in the ♂♂.

SUBFAMILY ASCOTINAE.

72. *Alcis smithi* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale grey, thickly dusted with olive-grey scales; the lines dark olive-grey; all bent below costa and then inwardly oblique and parallel in the main to the hindmargin; first from one-fourth of costa to one-sixth of inner margin; second from middle of costa to before middle of inner margin, dentate-lunulate, the teeth pointing basewards; outer line from one-third of costa to middle of inner margin, dentate-lunulate, the teeth pointing outwards, touching the second line on submedian fold; these three lines are all marked by dark dashes on the veins; submarginal line of the ground-colour, defined inwardly by grey lunules, and outwardly by a grey lunular line; a row of distinct dark grey marginal spots; fringe concolorous; cell-spot linear, defined by dark grey scales on each side.

Hindwings: similar, without first line.

Underside dull grey; costa of forewings pale with dark spots; a fuscous blotch at apex, extending shortly down hindmargin. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous.

Expanse of wings: 44 mm.

One ♂ from Yakasu, Upper Congo (K. Smith).

Named in honour of the collector.

73. *Darisa ochrimacula* sp. nov.

Forewings: brownish fuscous, with a decided olive-green tinge, thickly dusted with dark atoms; the lines dull blackish; first from one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, bent at right angles in cell and irregularly waved, preceded by a parallel thick olive-fuscous shade; outer line a little before two-thirds, angled inwards above vein 6 and outwards on vein 5, then inwards curved and again angled slightly outwards on vein 1, followed by a thick olive-fuscous dentate-edged shade; submarginal line paler, waved, preceded and followed by olive-fuscous clouds; median shade parallel to inner line, curved outwards beyond the dark cell-spot; marginal spots triangular, black, connected by a fine festoon; fringe concolorous, with darker lines along middle and tips; space between veins 3 and 4 at their origin as far as outer line conspicuously pale ochreous; veins beyond outer line dotted with pale.

Hindwings: without first line, the median shade antemedian; basal area as far as outer line paler, less suffused with fuscous (except in the ♂).

Underside pale ochreous, faintly greenish-tinged, thickly dappled with dark grey, all the lines and cell-spots indicated; outer line followed by a broad smoky-fuscous submarginal fascia, extended to margin on each side of vein 5; this fascia is variable in intensity, and almost obsolete in the single ♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 42 mm.; ♀ 48 mm.

One ♂, three ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—April 1901 (Doherty).

Recognised at once by the conspicuous pale blotch at base of veins 3 and 4 of the forewings. In most cases there is a pale patch of unspeckled ground-colour before the submarginal line on each side of vein 6, in one case extended to apex.

D. dissimilis Warr. from Mauritius, which also has the pale spot, is smaller, and in the ♀ much paler.

74. *Ectropis ocellata* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale grey speckled with darker, the lines darker; first at one-fourth, curved outwards above and below median vein, and black-marked on the veins; median line indistinct, cloudy and irregularly dentate at costa, outcurved round the ocelloid cell-spot; outer line at two-thirds, black, dentate-lunulate, followed by a similar cloud, the two sometimes forming a dark blotch on inner margin; submarginal line indistinct itself, the preceding lunules filled up with black; marginal spots large, black; fringe grey.

Hindwings: without first line.

Underside of ♂ ochreous-grey, smooth, without speckling, the forewing tinged with dark grey; a small cell-spot and dentate outer line shown; a dark marginal cloud, leaving the apex and a spot below middle ochreous; underside of ♀ whitish; cell-spot large and round; outer line marked by black dots; marginal shade blackish, leaving the spots whitish. Head, thorax, and abdomen like wings. The ♂ always darker than the ♀♀.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 35—40 mm.; ♀ 40—48 mm.

A large number from the Escarpment, British East Africa, September 1900—April 1901 (Doherty).

75. *Ectropis zebrina* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale grey, thickly speckled with fuscous; crossed by four blackish waved lines, rising from dark costal spots; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, curved; second from two-fifths of costa to before middle of inner margin, approaching basal line there, outcurved above and below median; third from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, strongly outcurved above, approaching and nearly touching second line on submedian fold; fourth at five-sixths, curved parallel to hindmargin; traces of a fifth dark line close before margin.

Hindwings: with four lines; the cell-spot in both wings touching the second line.

Underside dull yellow; forewings crossed by two thick black fasciae; first straight, from two-fifths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin; second from two-thirds of costa, curved, running into a broad black marginal border, which is interrupted at the middle of wing; apex and lower half of hindmargin narrowly pale; hindwings with the marginal black border still wider, and one band only, curved from one-third of costa to two-thirds of inner margin; the whole hindmargin narrowly pale. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey; face and palpi dark fuscous.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Yakusu, Upper Congo, July 1900 (K. Smith).

Easily distinguished by the coloration and markings of the underside.

76. *Hemerophila obtusata* sp. nov. and ab. *regulata* nov.

Forewings: pale ochreous, dusted with black scales, and varied with different tints of brownish grey and pinkish grey; costa with vertical striae of olive-grey; basal line blackish, thickened at the costa, from one-third of costa to one-sixth of inner margin, acutely but shortly angled on the subcostal vein, bluntly angled on median, preceded by a similar but less prominent brownish line, the intervening space often filled up with dark below the cell-fold; outer line from three-fourths of costa, inangled on subcostal vein, acutely angled outwards just above vein 6, thence oblique parallel to hindmargin, lunulate dentate, to middle of inner margin, followed by a thick brown line, and preceded closely by a fine median line, angled like itself on vein 6: cell-spot black, small, sometimes surrounded by a dark cloud, and connected with a wedge-shaped brown blotch lying inside the outer line beyond the cell; submarginal line with acute teeth, where visible, but much interrupted; marginal area interrupted by a brown shade from above vein 4 to vein 7, containing three black streaks between the veins; anal area with brownish clouds; marginal festoon black; fringe brown, darker and mottled from vein 4 to 7.

Hindwings: with first line close to base, the outer at two-thirds, followed by a brown shade and preceded, as in forewings, by the median line, the whole space between median line and outer area being generally suffused with brown and forming a fascia; submarginal line incurved, indistinct, the marginal area beyond it from anal angle to vein 4 pale cream-colour with brownish suffusion and striae; marginal line and fringe as on forewings.

Underside pale ochreous, mottled with fuscous-grey; cell-spots large and black, formed of rough, semi-erect scales; a broad dull blackish marginal band, not touching costa, and leaving a pale blotch on margin between veins 3 and 4, which is extended to anal angle on hindwings, and preceded by the dark outer line.

Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous, dusted with fuscous; the segments of the abdomen dark.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm.

Three ♀♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, taken October—November 1900, February 1901, and March—April 1901, respectively (Doherty).

To this last I give the name *regulata* ab.; it differs from the two typical specimens in having the whole ground-colour above pale ochreous like the underside, without the darker tints; but as against this the space between the two double lines is filled up with dark fuscous, forming two prominent bands, the outer continued to below apex as the edge of the brown marginal patch, and connected with inner by the wedge-shaped mark and cell-blotch; hindwings with the postmedian band only.

SUBFAMILY SELIDOSEMINAE.

77. *Petelia pictilinea* sp. nov.

Forewings: mouse-colour, with darker striae; first line from before one-third of costa obliquely curved to near base of inner margin; second from before middle of costa, below which it is bent, vertical to inner margin; these lines dark fuscous; outer line represented by a flesh-coloured band with dull orange-red scales along its edges, which are irregular, starting at four-fifths of costa where it is broad, and ending much narrower just before anal angle; fringe concolorous, with a paler line at base; cell-spot blackish, indistinct.

Hindwings: with fuscous antemedian line and broad, dingy flesh-coloured, postmedian band; cell-spot white.

Underside pale grey, chequered and suffused with darker. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous.

Expanse of wings: 29 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (Doherty).

Close to *P. strigata* Warr. from Natal, of which it may be a local form; but there is no black streak from the apex nor pale subapical triangle.

78. *Selidosema assimilis* sp. nov. and ab. *separata* nov.

Forewings: whitish ochreous, densely striated with fuscous; inner and outer lines blackish, inner slightly curved and waved, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin; outer from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, incurved below middle; submarginal line indistinct, often preceded by blackish blotches at costa, beyond cell, and above inner margin, and followed by one beyond cell; fringe mottled, dark fuscous, beyond a dark interrupted marginal line; cell-spot black, often followed by, sometimes touching, a blackish sinuous median shade.

Hindwings: paler grey, less distinctly mottled; basal two-thirds darker; outer line dark, lunulate-dentate, preceded on inner margin by a straight cloudy line; cell-spot blackish.

Underside of both wings like upperside of hindwings, slightly ochreous-tinged. Head, thorax, and abdomen like wings.

Expanse of wings: 36—44 mm.

A long series of both sexes from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—April 1901 (Doherty).

The insect resembles *A. capreolaria* Schiff. The ♀♀, as a rule, are paler and more clearly marked than the ♂♂.

The form above described is the commonest, but the species varies in two directions; one being cinereous-fuscous with all the markings becoming obsolete, the other with all the markings very distinct, the central fascia black, and the ground-colour on each side unspeckled clear whitish or whitish ochreous; this form may be known as ab. *separata*.

79. *Xylopteryx brunneata* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale ochreous, striated and suffused with olive-brown; the lines dark brown; first at one-third, double, angled in cell, the two arms rising from brown costal spots; median line from a similar spot; outer line at two-thirds, also from a costal spot, bluntly angled beyond cell, then oblique, irregularly crenulate; followed immediately by a finer line which is edged between veins 2 and 6 by a patch of purple-brown and grey scales, emitting on each side of vein 5 a dark streak to hindmargin, above which there is a pale triangular apical blotch; submarginal line indistinct, close to margin; marginal dark spots between the veins; fringe ochreous and brown; cell-spot brown, indistinct.

Hindwings: similar; the basal and marginal areas browner than the central.

Underside: basal two-thirds pale ochreous, with dark speckles, especially along costa, and with distinct brown cell-spots; marginal third occupied by a fuscous brown border, paler at apex of forewings. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous, varied with brown and black.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

One ♀ from Great Comoro.

SUBFAMILY SCOTOPTERYGINAE.

80. *Catascia confusata* sp. nov.

Forewings: ochreous, with a pinkish yellow tinge, covered with olive-fuscous striae, rendering the lines and markings confused; first at one-fourth, diffuse, bent below subcostal vein, then vertical and waved, preceded by a thick dark shade; outer line from two-thirds of costa, oblique outward to vein 5, then inward, dentate-lunulate, to middle of inner margin, followed by a similar thick dark shade; submarginal line lunulate-dentate, very obscure, preceded by darker scaling in the lunules at costa, beyond cell, and in submedian interval, the space between these darker patches being pinkish and less speckled; discocellular marked with black scales; marginal spots black, connected by a fine line; fringe pinkish, mottled with darker.

Hindwings: paler except round anal angle and along hindmargin, where the olive speckles are thicker; traces of the commencement of postmedian and submarginal lines on inner margin; cell-spot black; fringe as in forewings.

Underside ochreous, tinged along hindmargin with pinkish yellow, and thickly mottled all over with grey; cell-spots dark. Thorax, abdomen, and vertex yellowish olive, dusted with darker; face and palpi brown; forelegs and antennal shaft brown, spotted with ochreous.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (Doherty).

Larger and with more confused markings than the next species, *C. rufiplaga*, the hindwings without complete lines, the underside quite different. The neuriation also differs; veins 10 and 11 are stalked, not coincident.

81. *Catascia rufiplaga* sp. nov.

Forewings: ochreous, suffused with dull greenish and brownish flesh-colour, all thickly speckled and striated with darker; costa with thick short striations; lines blackish; first from one-fourth of costa, strongly bent in cell, then obliquely curved to one-fourth of inner margin; median shade, straight, diffuse, from just beyond middle of costa to before middle of inner margin; these two often obscure; outer line always distinct, black, from three-fourths of costa to just beyond middle of inner margin, lunulate-dentate, slightly bent at vein 6, and angled outwards on vein 1; cell-mark ocelloid, obscure; submarginal line lunulate, the lunules beyond cell and above inner margin filled up with dark, but more or less interrupted by a streak or patches of brownish pink, which sometimes extend inwards to the median shade; black marginal spots between the veins and a black marginal festoon; the veins often marked with black streaks; fringe mottled pale and dark.

Hindwings: with diffuse antemedian shade, distinct black lunulate-dentate postmedian line, and obscure submarginal line, generally preceded by a dark shade; cell-spot blackish.

Underside dingy greyish ochreous, usually with either a pinkish or greenish tinge, dusted and suffused with fuscous; the lines all indicated, the outer marked by black vein-spots; cell-spots blackish. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings; the abdomen with dark segmental rings; shaft of antennae spotted with black.

Expanse of wings: 42--44 mm.

Six ♂♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—April 1901 (Doherty).

Veins 10 and 11 of forewings are coincident throughout.

Oedicentra gen. nov.

Forewings: triangular; costa straight; hindmargin curved.

Hindwings: with both angles and hindmargin rounded, the latter subcrenulate.

Antennae of ♂ bipectinate, the apex simple; palpi porrect, short and stout, terminal joint small; vertex and forehead above rough-scaled; shoulders and patagia semi-erect; tongue and frenulum present; hindtibiae much swollen, with four spurs, the median pair short, the terminal long, the outer one of these swollen into the form of an Indian club. No fovea in forewing.

Neuriation: forewings, cell half as long as wing; discocellular concave, the lower half oblique; first median nervule at two-thirds, second close to third; radials normal; 7, 8, 9, stalked just before end of cell; 10 free; 11 far back, anastomosing strongly with 12; hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal for nearly half of cell; 3 and 7 from before angles; no radial.

Type: *Oedicentra albipennis* sp. nov.

82. *Oedicentra albipennis* sp. nov.

Forewings: dead white; basal area suffused with pinkish brown, becoming smoky black before the deep black first line, which runs from one-third of costa to one-half of inner margin, forming two strong curves above and below the median vein; the basal patch is also black-marked at the extreme base, and striated along the costal edge; outer line from beyond two-thirds of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, very sinuous, forming a large rounded projection between veins 1 and 2 towards the lower one of the inner line, and a less prominent one between veins 3 and 4; followed by a broad reddish olive band, separated only by a white lunule from two similarly coloured marginal patches, one between veins 4 and 7, the other on vein 2; median band with an irregularly angled dark cell-spot, and some rufous olive striae down the middle, broadest and plainest on the costa; a small apical patch; fringe pale, chequered with dark.

Hindwings: with a smoky grey submarginal band, straight from above anal angle towards apex, obsolescent beyond vein 6, where it curves parallel to hindmargin; a slight dark patch on margin beyond cell and one at anal angle; dark marginal spots between the veins; fringe white; a faint dark cell-spot.

Underside similar; the markings of forewings duller, of hindwings plainer. Palpi black, the terminal joint clear white; face and vertex white; shoulders and base of patagia white tinged with flesh-colour; antennae black, the shaft spotted with snow-white; patagia black; abdomen whitish, dusted with black, especially on anal segments; legs black with white spots.

Expanse of wings: 44 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, October—November 1900 (Doherty).

A very distinct and striking species.

83. *Scotopterix albimaculata* sp. nov.

Forewings: greenish grey, rufous-tinged in parts and black-speckled; lines blackish; first from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin,肘ed outwards in cell and on submedian fold, preceded by a simply curved line, within which, except at the extreme base, the basal area is white; outer line from three-fifths of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, sinuous, outcurved from subcostal to vein 2, incurved in submedian interval, followed by a similar, less distinct, brownish line; space beyond darkening outwards to the submarginal line, which is irregularly edged, and slightly angled at veins 5 and 3; marginal area white, interrupted at vein 5 and between veins 2 and 3, so as to form three white patches, one square at apex, a smaller one at middle, and a streak at anal angle beyond the submarginal line; dark marginal spots between the veins, connected by a black line; fringe olive-brown.

Hindwings: white with an ochreous tinge and sparsely fuscous-speckled; a dark smoky grey cell-spot, a blotch on inner margin indicating the commencement of a postmedian line, and a grey submarginal line, indicated by three blotches at apex, beyond cell, and at anal angle.

Underside like upperside of hindwings, speckled with olive-fuscous; both wings with irregular blackish submarginal band, that of the forewing connected with hindmargin by a blotch beyond cell and below middle, that on the hindwing like the upper side but plainer; hindwing with black cell-spot. Face and palpi olive-brown;

vertex white; collar fuscous; patagia (damaged) olive-fuscous and white; abdomen cinereous, speckled with darker.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (Doherty).

This seems quite distinct from *S. interposita*, described below.

84. *Scotopterix emunctaria*.

Boarmia emunctaria Guen. *Phal.* i. p. 244 ♀.

This species, described by Guenée from a single ♀ in poor condition, appears to vary much in the same way as *S. versicolor*, described below. Among the insects collected by W. Doherty at the same time and place as *S. versicolor* are twelve examples of the present species (7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀), of which the majority tally well with Guenée's description, except in being somewhat larger. One ♂ and one ♀ have the central area very much paler, this being in the ♂ satiny grey with the edge whitish, and in the ♀ dead white with the costa and median veins marked with greenish scales. The species is distinguished from *S. versicolor* by the paler hindwings, with a round dull cell-spot, and by the course of the outer line of the forewings; this is curved inwards from vein 5 to 1, whereas in *versicolor* it runs parallel to hindmargin and only curves inwards in the submedian interspace. The markings are generally clearer in the ♂ than in the ♀.

85. *Scotopterix interposita* sp. nov.

Intermediate in some respects between *S. emunctaria* Guen. and *S. versicolor* sp. nov., smaller than either and more strongly suffused with green.

Forewings: with the basal line, limiting the basal area, nearer the base, and the outer line nearer the hindmargin; this latter shaped as in *versicolor*, not incurved as in *emunctaria*, the median shade strongly marked, biangulate beyond the ocelloid cell-spot; the dark shade between outer and submarginal line as decided as in *emunctaria*, but not so regular, and more sharply dentate, joined to hindmargin by a dark cloud between veins 5 and 6, above which the apex of the wing is paler.

Hindwings: darker than in *emunctaria*, more speckled with grey, but not brown as in *versicolor*, with the three lines well marked as in this latter species; the cell-spot small and obscure.

Underside whitish ochreous, speckled with fuscous; forewings with a broadish black submarginal band, slightly angled beyond cell (in *emunctaria* it is always straight throughout); hindwings with the band almost obsolete. Head, thorax, and abdomen greenish cinereous.

Expanse of wings: 39 mm.

A pair from the Escarpment, British East Africa, the ♂ quite perfect, dated September—October 1900, the ♀ March—April 1901 (Doherty).

86. *Scotopterix versicolor* sp. nov. and ab. *albimedia* nov. and *figurata* nov.

Forewings: ochreous, suffused with dull red-brown and moss-green, and thickly striated and speckled with fuscous and olive, the suffusion and speckling varying greatly in intensity; the two lines black, sometimes indistinct, lunulate-dentate, at others velvety black and broad; first from one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, slightly angled outwards below subcostal, and always prominently but bluntly

angled on submedian fold; outer line from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, strongly concave outwards from costa, angled at vein 5, oblique and lunulate-dentate to below vein 3, then forming a strong, short inward sinus opposite the angle of inner line, and again angled on vein 1; cell-spot ocelloid, variously coloured; median line generally very obscure, near and parallel to outer line; submarginal line shown by the dark shade preceding it, often blurred and hidden; dark marginal spots between veins, connected by a black festoon; fringe concolorous. In strongly striated examples the median space is coloured much like the rest of the wing; in others it is red-brown externally and whitish internally, or white powdered with green or red, and in one ♀ pure white with the ocelloid cell-spot velvety black; the outer line is in some cases preceded by white scales on inner margin, and the marginal black spots by spots of white; in one ♀ the two lines are united by a black bar along the submedian fold.

Hindwings: not variable, brownish with darker striations and three dark lines; a straight antemedian, touching the dark cell-spot, a curved lunulate-dentate postmedian, sometimes followed by a diffuse shade, and a dark submarginal cloudy line.

Underside ochreous, dappled with fuscous, generally suffused with darker in forewings; cell-spots and a narrow submarginal fascia, dark. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings; antennal shaft black, spotted with white.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 46—48 mm.; ♀ 52 mm.

Eleven ♂♂, three ♀♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—April 1901 (Doherty).

A very variable species, larger than *emunctaria* Guen., from which it may be distinguished by the brownish tint of hindwings, and the much wider central area. In both species the antennae of the ♂ are subserrate, ciliate.

The extreme form with white central fascia may be separated as ab. *albimedia*; and those devoid of striae, but with lines thickened and velvety black, as ab. *figurata*; of these there were three examples, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, the latter having the lines joined by the bar.

SUBFAMILY SEMIOTHISINAE.

87. *Acadra affinis* sp. nov.

Forewings: hyaline whitish, dusted with fuscous-grey scales; the costa ochreous and grey with short fuscous strigae; the lines starting as dark oblique streaks; first line from costa at one-fourth, bluntly angled in cell, then oblique and sinuous to inner margin near base; median from middle of costa, bent at vein 6, then oblique and sinuous to inner margin before middle; outer line from two-thirds of costa, oblique outwards to near before hindmargin, acutely angled above vein 6, then oblique and straight to middle of inner margin; this lower arm is geminate; marginal area dark purplish grey, paler above anal angle beyond a dark vertical shade; costal area beyond outer line bright fulvous, with fuscous marks on it; apex white, speckled with fuscous; cell-spot small, black, touching median line; fringe purplish grey, with a white basal line beyond a diffuse dark marginal line; the pale space within the angle of the outer line is discoloured and appears grey, owing to the dark fascia of the underside showing through.

Hindwings: with a short dark streak at base, a thick purplish grey antemedian band followed by the dark cell-spot; a postmedian double line, beyond which the

marginal area is dark purplish grey, becoming paler along the margin beyond an obscure dentated submarginal shade; marginal line dark; fringe whitish.

Underside of forewings with a thick purplish shade from before middle of inner margin to median vein; this shade shows through on the upper side; marginal third dark purplish grey, edged inwardly by a curved line; the apex white with dark speckles, preceded by a fulvous costal blotch; the veins also fulvous: hindwings like the upper surface, but the marginal area beyond the purplish band white. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey; fillet whitish.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.

One ♂ from Usoga, Kayanga, March 1899 (Dr. Ansorge).

Extremely like *A. fulvisparsa* Warr. superficially, but the position of the two inner lines quite different; and the hindmargin of forewings is scarcely incised below apex.

88. *Azata diffusata* sp. nov.

Forewings: grey-brown, striated and suffused in parts with darker; no distinct lines; but the wings are crossed by alternate belts of lighter and darker brown, the latter being basal, antemedian, postmedian, and marginal; the costa with alternate light and dark streaks; cell-spot black; fringe dark brown.

Hindwings: with central and submarginal dark belts; cell-spot distinct.

Underside paler, more tinged with yellow, with more distinct striations, and traces of darker belts. Head, thorax, and abdomen brown.

Expanse of wings: 25 mm.

One ♂ from Yakusu, Upper Congo, May 1900 (K. Smith).

In this species the costa of forewings is curved throughout; the apex blunt; hindmargin simply oblique, not curved, nor emarginate below apex.

89. *Gubaria contaminata* sp. nov.

Forewings: dirty whitish, in the ♀ smeared and speckled with fuscous, in the ♂ wholly suffused with that colour; inner and outer lines distinct, fine; the inner bent below costa, then vertical; the outer, at two-thirds, oblique outwards, angled above vein 6, then nearly straight to two-thirds of inner margin; median shade cloudy and irregular, slightly curved outwards above and touching the blackish cell-spot; submarginal line indistinct, indicated by a blackish spot beyond angle of outer line and another between veins 3 and 4; on the hindmargin traces of a curved dark shade from below apex to anal angle, the curve touching the black spot between veins 3 and 4; fringe fuscous with paler base.

Hindwings: paler towards costa, without basal line, and the submarginal shade more plainly marked.

Underside in ♀ whitish, speckled and tinted with yellowish brown, wholly suffused with brownish in the ♂; the lines all shown; in the ♀ the marginal space, especially in hindwings, and the cell and submedian interval are whitish; in the forewings of the ♂ these whitish markings are curtailed and appear as spots only, the one above vein 6 always well marked and white; fringes brown. Head, thorax, and abdomen all dull fuscous.

Expanse of wings: 38 mm.—42 mm.

The hindmargin of forewings is generally slightly but irregularly incurved below apex; of hindwings with a slight blunt angle at middle and faintly crenulate on

either side. Antennae of ♂ very shortly ciliate. The fovea is represented by a thickening of the wing membrane, covered by a tuft of scales beneath, as strong in the ♀ as in the ♂. In appearance the insect bears most resemblance to *G. inchoata* Wlk. and *G. subalbitaria* Swinh., both Indian species.

90. *Osteodes exumbrata* Wlk.

This species, described by Walker in Vol. XXVI. p. 1680, has been sunk to Guenée's *procidata*, but appears really to be a good and distinct species. Among the insects sent from the Escarpment, British East Africa, by Doherty, are thirty-six examples of both sexes, showing no variation whatever. They are entirely devoid of any yellow or red coloration beneath, such as occurs in both of Guenée's species *procidata* and *turbulentata*; on the upper side there is no trace of discal spot in either wing; below both wings are suffused and thickly sprinkled with brownish grey, with a pale unspeckled postmedian band, followed by a blackish shade, darker in forewings, which pales off to the hindmargin; the cell-spots here are distinct; but there is no trace whatever of a pale, whitish or yellow, longitudinal streak through the cell to hindmargin, which is a prominent feature of Guenée's two species. It is possible that Guenée had this species mixed up with the others, as he speaks of the underside varying greatly, and adds that, mainly in the ♀♀, the longitudinal streak is in some cases obsolete. In *exumbrata* the pale apical streak is very prominent both above and below.

91. *Petrodava albosignata* Wlk.

The comparison of a good series (11 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) of this species from the Escarpment, British East Africa, proves it to be at once very variable and handsome. There appear to be two forms: one olive-green below, sometimes mixed with yellowish, the other much suffused below with chestnut-brown, the basal space always remaining slightly greenish tinged. On the upperside there is not so much difference, though the brown suffusion makes the upper surface of those insects in which it occurs much darker, in some cases purplish brown with a violet tinge, obliterating most of the markings; in all cases between the median shade and outer line there is a fascia paler than the rest of the wing, varying in intensity and colour according to the extent of suffusion; the outer line is always followed by an irregular dark shade, forming a conspicuous costal blotch, and the fringe from apex to vein 5, except at the extreme apex, is always white in the green forms, pale reddish in the browner specimens; but the forms run into each other; the white spotting of the palpi and legs noticed by Walker is generally observable.

92. *Petrodava latimargo* sp. nov.

Forewings: dull ochreous-yellow, covered with red-brown and fuscous striae, which form by coalescence three dark bands; the first narrow and curved, at one-fourth; the second, wider and more diffuse, median; the third is limited inwardly by a more distinct dark line at two-thirds, parallel to hindmargin, but with a tooth basewards on vein 4; beyond the third band the margin again is paler; fringe dark brown; cell-spot obscure.

Hindwings: with two bands only; the outer with a dark subapical spot.

Underside bright yellow with regular fuscous striae; the bands reddish chestnut; basal band wanting; second, beyond the plain black cell-spot, entire, pale red; the

outer band deep chestnut, the inner edge blackish and distinct, the outer diffusely dentate; marginal reddish clouds at apex, beyond cell, and at anal angle; fringe red-brown, beneath apex yellow. Head, thorax, and abdomen dull yellow, with darker striae.

Expanse of wings: 39 mm.

Two ♀♀ from Yakusu, Upper Congo, May 1900 (K. Smith).

Distinguished by the broader dark margin, the outer line being at two-thirds instead of at three-fourths, and dentated at middle. I have also seen ♀♀ from Warri and Mamba, exactly agreeing with the type.

93. *Tephrinopsis trinotata* sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: ochreous-grey, finely speckled with darker; base of wing darker grey; costa finely striated with fuscous, and with three elongated costal spots, at one-fourth, one-half, and two-thirds, indicating the origin of cross lines; hindmarginal area rather darker, with a slight marginal line; fringe concolorous, with a broad darker line near base; cell-spot faint.

Hindwings: with traces of cell-spots and two transverse lines, antemedian and postmedian.

Underside with brown-black speckling, of the hindwings with brown suffusion; the lines plainer, diffuse and blackish. Head and thorax grey; abdomen dull clay-yellow.

♀. Paler, more ochreous; the lines all distinct, bent below costa, then oblique and parallel; an additional submarginal costal spot, and a marginal shade below apex.

Expanse of wings: 28 mm.

Three ♂♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment, British East Africa, January—March 1901 (Doherty).

The hindmargin of hindwings is minutely toothed at vein 4, and shallowly excised beyond cell; in the forewings the hindmargin is slightly indented between veins 7 and 4. These points are more visible in the ♀, which also has the apex of forewing more prominent. Antennae of ♂ subserrate, with rather strong ciliations; the fovea of forewings distinct. All the three ♂♂ are worn, and perhaps, when fresh, were as plainly marked as the ♀♀.

SUBFAMILY ENNOMINAE.

Aethiopodes gen. nov.

Forewings: with costa straight, arched close to base and at extreme apex; hindmargin bulged, hardly oblique, bluntly toothed at 4 and 6.

Hindwings: broad; hindmargin curved, slightly waved; both angles rounded.

Antennae of ♂ plumose to the tips; palpi porrect beyond face, second joint hairy beneath, third drooping, blunt; thorax, front, and pectus hairy; frenulum present; tongue reduced; hindtibiae with four spurs, not swollen.

Neuration: forewings, cell three-fifths of wing; discocellular short, vertical above, oblique below; subcostal vein bent down at extremity; first median nervule at two-thirds; second a little before third; radials normal; 7, 8, stalked from the bend; 9, 10, 11 stalked, approximated only to 12 near origin, 9 anastomosing with 8; hindwings, costal anastomosing with subcostal for one-half of cell; 7 and 3 from before angles of cell.

Type: *Aethiopodes indecoraria* Wlk. (*Azelina*).

Eulasia gen. nov.

Forewings: with costa arched at base, then straight to apex, which is rectangular; hindmargin strongly gibbous; anal angle hardly marked.

Hindwings: with hindmargin slightly bent at vein 4; both angles rounded.

Antennae of ♂ plumose to the tips; thorax, face, and pectus hairy; palpi porrect, second joint hairy; frenulum present; tongue slight; anal sheaths largely developed.

Neuration: forewings, cell three-fifths of wing; discocellular vertical, the lower part concave; first median nervule just beyond middle; second well before third; lower radial from above middle of discocellular, upper from upper angle of cell; vein 9 missing (? coincident with 8). 7, 8, stalked; 10, 11 stalked, 10 soon anastomosing with 7, 8; hindwings, with costal and subcostal anastomosing for one-third of cell; veins 7 and 3 before angles of cell.

Type: *Eulasia villaria* Feld. (*Himera*).

Allied to *Aethiopodes* by the neuration of hindwing and hairy clothing of body; distinguished by the missing vein and the smooth hindmargins of wings.

Mesocoela gen. nov.

Forewings: costa sinuous, very strongly shouldered at base, concave beyond middle, convex and bent upwards before apex, which is depressed; hindmargin much as in *Phyllodonta* Warr. from S. America, the upper half sinuous, forming at middle a similar blunt tooth to that at apex, with a semicircular excision inside it, thence curved convexly to anal angle, which is rounded off.

Hindwings: similar, but the apex rounded; anal angle rectangular.

Palpi porrect, long; second joint rough-scaled beneath, the third bent downward and pointed; forehead somewhat tufted; antennae (♀) simple; abdomen short and stout.

Neuration: forewings, cell half as long as wing; discocellular vertical, concave; first median nervule at two-thirds, second well before third; radials normal; 7, 8, 9 stalked; 10 approximated to 11 and touching 8, 9 at a point; 11 anastomosing with 12; hindwings, costal and subcostal approximated for first half of cell; 3 and 7 before angles of cell.

Type: *Mesocoela obscura* sp. nov.

Most like the genus *Autophylla* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1. p. 451, formed for a species (two ♀♀) said to be from "either Australia or S. America," but which I strongly suspect to be African.

94. Mesocoela obscura sp. nov.

Forewings: dull mouse-colour, with darker speckling and striations; lines fuscous; first somewhat cloudy, from middle of the basal shoulder curved to one-third of inner margin; median shade from before middle of costa, strongly outcurved round the cell-spot, to middle of inner margin; outer line from three-fourths of costa, starting from an oblique black streak outwardly edged with whitish scales, acutely angled on vein 7 below apex, thence straight to beyond two-thirds of inner margin; traces of an indistinct submarginal shade; fringe concolorous; cell-spot black.

Hindwings: with large, round, cloudy black cell-spot, curved postmedian line, and dark submarginal shade, the two approximated on inner margin.

Underside paler, with the cell-spots marked, but other markings indistinct. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (W. Doherty).

Procypha Warr.

Procypha Warr., Nov. Zool. IV. p. 121.

Triprora Warr., Nov. Zool. IV. p. 401.

These two genera are identical. *Triprora* was proposed in lieu of *Heckeris* Saalm., which was preoccupied, for *trizonata* Saalm., of which I had seen only ♂♂. Both species of *Procypha* were described from ♀♀; but now that I have seen the ♂ of *P. maculosata*, I have no doubt about the identity of the genera.

95. *Procypha maculosata* Warr.

The ♂♂ are smaller than the ♀♀; two examples, received from British East Africa, taken in March 1901, by Doherty, expand 41 mm. and 45 mm.; both are more clearly marked than the ♀ from the Cape, especially in the hindwings, which have two distinct transverse lines, internally diffusely shaded, antemedian and postmedian; in the forewings the second of the black submarginal spots is followed externally by a clear white one. The undersides are a mixture of yellow, fulvous, and lilac-grey, all thickly blackish speckled.

Psilocerea Saalm.

Psilocerea Saalm., Ber. Senck. Ges. 1880. p. 293.

Eupsamma Warr., Nov. Zool. I. p. 461.

Acanthoscelis Warr., Nov. Zool. VIII. p. 215.

Xanthisthisa Speiser, Berl. E. Zeitschr. xlvii. p. 140.

I find that the species described by me as *Psilocerea apicata* (Nov. Zool. IV. p. 98), is identical with *pulverosa*, the type of my genus *Eupsamma*, the difference being one of colour only. The spinose tibiae by which the genus *Acanthoscelis* is characterised are found also in *pulverosa* and several other species now to be described, so that, notwithstanding the varying outlines of the wings, I am disposed to refer them all to the genus *Psilocerea* Saalm. In any case the name *Acanthoscelis* must sink, having already been employed twice, first by Dejean (1825) for a genus of Coleoptera, and again in later times by Hulst, *Tr. Am. Ent. Soc.* 1896, for a genus of North American Geometrids.

96. *Psilocerea fulva* sp. nov.

Forewings: pale fulvous, deepening towards hindmargin, which is also slightly rosy-tinged; basal line barely indicated; outer line broadly olive-brown, paler-edged externally, from beyond middle of inner margin straight towards apex, before which it is bluntly and obsoletely recurved to costa; no distinct mark, but only a few grey scales close before apex; fringe rather darker; cell-spot black.

Hindwings: similar; costal margin broadly whitish; the transverse line antemedian; the anal angle clouded with darker.

Underside paler; fringes darker; oblique line of forewings narrow. Face, thorax, and abdomen bright fulvous; vertex and antennal shaft snow-white; the fillet grey.

Expanse of wings: 52 mm.

One ♂ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, October—November, 1901 (W. Doherty).

The oblique line is straight, not concave externally, as in *P. tarsispina*; its subapical angle is small and blunt, not acute; the outer margin of forewings is bulged, not straight; and the colour differs entirely.

97. *Psilocerea nigrocumulata* sp. nov.

Forewings: reddish fawn-colour, tinged with pale brown to outer line, and sparsely speckled with black; the markings exactly as in *P. tarsispina*, but the outer line is double with a paler central thread; the basal line, which is marked on the costa by a small grey spot, is nearer the outer line on inner margin, and indicated there by a slight cluster of black specks; beyond the outer line the course of the subterminal line is shown by black scales, forming blotches in the submedian interspace, between veins 3 and 4, and on both sides of vein 6; fringe deeper fawn, with minute specks of white scales at end of veins; cell-spot black, distinct.

Hindwings: with the submarginal blotches slight; a minute white spot on the line at the origin of veins 3, 4.

Underside much paler, flesh-colour speckled with black. Head and thorax flesh-colour; abdomen paler, whitish on anal segments, second segment with a brown and black patch on dorsum.

Expanse of wings: 44 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (W. Doherty).

Taken in the same locality as the specimens of *P. tarsispina* recorded below, but at a different season. It is therefore quite possible, especially considering the variability of African insects generally, that this may be the ♀ of another brood of *P. tarsispina*. A single ♂ from Yakus, Upper Congo River, which I have hitherto doubtfully referred to *P. tarsispina*, also shows dark spots in the submarginal field and a darker tinge in the basal area of both wings; this specimen was taken in July, and is probably referable to the present form.

98. *Psilocerea pulverosa* Warr.

The ♀ of this species must be rare. Up to the present I had seen seventeen examples of the species, all of which, except one, were ♂♂. Now, out of thirty-five examples collected by Doherty at the Escarpment, in British East Africa, only one is a ♀. This differs neither in markings nor colour from the deeper-tinted ♂♂; but the apical angle and that at middle of hindmargin are slightly more acute and prominent. The antennae are simple, filiform.

The synonymy of this species will be as follows:

Psilocerea pulverosa.

Eupsamma pulverosa Warr., Nov. Zool. I, p. 461.

Psilocerea apicata Warr., Nov. Zool. IV, p. 98.

Psilocerea apicata Warr., Nov. Zool. IV, p. 259.

The species varies much in coloration. At the time I described *apicata* and referred it to Saalmüller's genus, its identity with the type of my own genus *Eupsamma* entirely escaped me.

99. *Psilocerea tarsispina* Warr.

This insect was described from a single ♂ from British East Africa (Nov. Zool. VIII. p. 215). That sex does not, as far as I have seen, appear to vary; three examples from near the same locality, sent by Doherty, agree exactly with the type; with them was a single ♀, which differs slightly, as follows. Apex of forewing produced, falcate; hindmargin excised below, and bluntly elbowed at middle. Both wings more suffused with flesh-colour, especially along the hindmargins and the fringes; the colouring more uniform, owing to the absence of dark speckles, which are restricted to the hindmargins, and there occur but sparsely; the outer line and the apical markings stronger. Beneath there is little difference. The antennae are simple.

Expanse of wings: 46 mm.

The four specimens were taken at the Escarpment, British East Africa, from September to November 1900, at an elevation of between 6500 and 9000 ft.

100. *Psilocerea tumida* sp. nov.

Forewings: olive-fawn-colour, browner with a slight violet gloss along hindmargins, and thickly speckled with fuscous and black; markings like those of *tarsispina*, the outer line edged externally with pale; area immediately beyond it paler, with traces of olive triangular patches touching outer line.

Hindwings: without first line; fringes as in forewings, chocolate-brown.

Underside paler, densely speckled, especially in hindwings. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale fawn-colour; vertex the same, not white as in *tarsispina* always.

Expanse of wings: 46 mm.

One ♀ from the Escarpment, British East Africa, March 1901 (W. Doherty).

The same remark applies here as in the case of *P. nigrocumulata*. Notwithstanding the vast difference in ground-colour between them both and *tarsispina*, they may prove to be seasonal forms. *Tumida*, however, differs in two other points besides coloration: the hindmargin of forewings, instead of being bluntly elbowed at middle, forms there a large tumid projection; and the vertex of head is concolorous with the face, not white. No ♂♂ of either of the darker forms appear to have been taken.

101. *Psilocerea turpis* sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings*: dull greyish fawn-colour, finely black-speckled; all the veins in the marginal area generally finely paler; first line obscurely darker, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, sinuous, marked with black dots on veins; outer line from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, straight; in some cases fine, dark, and indistinct; in others double and marked by pale dots on veins; in one case uninterruptedly whitish, with a fine dark inner edge; cell-spot black; fringe concolorous.

Hindwings: with only the postmedian line and cell-spot.

Underside quite pale ochreous with fuscous dusting; cell-spots distinct; outer line indicated more or less plainly. Face and palpi brownish; fillet whitish; thorax and abdomen like wings; shaft of antennae white; pectinations dark; abdomen below and at sides, and the legs pale ochreous.

Wings broad and short; apex blunt; a very slight, scarcely perceptible, bend at vein 4 (in one example entirely absent), and the hindmargin evenly curved.

♀. Pale ochreous, with darker dusting; markings as in ♂, and in addition the commencement on costa before apex of a brown submarginal shade. Both wings narrower; forewings with apex acute, the hindmargin below it concave.

Expanse of wings: ♂ 35—44 mm.; ♀ 40 mm.

Six ♂♂, one ♀, from the Escarpment,* British East Africa, February and March 1901 (W. Doherty).

The single ♀ is worn, and was probably darker when fresh. The species differs somewhat from others of the genus in the wing-shape, and in the forewings vein 10 always anastomoses more or less strongly with 11.

Syndetodes gen. nov.

Forewings: costa straight from base to near middle, then strongly convex and with a slight shoulder at middle as in *Sphingomima* Warr.; apex produced, blunt; hindmargin slightly concave, anal angle well marked.

Hindwings: triangular; hindmargin straight, both angles rounded off, the anal angle prominent.

Antennae of ♂ short and stout, bipectinate, the pectinations decreasing to the tip; palpi porrect, short and thick, closely scaled, the terminal joint small, drooping; tongue invisible; frenulum strong; legs short and stout; hindtibiae thickened towards end, with four closely approximate spurs.

Neuration: forewings, cell half as long as wing; discocellular vertical, angled outwards above, inwards below; first median at quite two-thirds, second close before third; lower radial from the upper angle of discocellular, therefore above the middle, upper radial wanting (? coincident with 5 or 7); 7, 8 stalked from end of cell, 7 given off at one-fourth; 9, 10, 11 coincident, strongly anastomosing with 12, 9 ultimately anastomosing with 8 shortly before apex: hindwings, costal approximated to subcostal at middle of cell, 7, 8 from upper end of cell; no radial; first median nervule at five-sixths, second and third from lower end of cell.

Type: *Syndetodes segmentata* sp. nov.

Distinguished from *Sphingomima*, to which it is evidently allied, by the simple hindmargin of forewings, and by the very different neuration.

102. Syndetodes segmentata sp. nov.

Forewings: rich olive-brown throughout basal two-thirds, fawn-colour beyond; the costal edge also pale fawn-colour, with minute dark brown speckles; the lines dark brown; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, vertical but zigzag; second from just before apex to before two-thirds of inner margin, bent just below costa, then curved nearly parallel to hindmargin, slightly crenulate at the veins; cell-spot dark brown, large and round; fringe brown.

Hindwings: costal area pale and glossy; an outer dark line concave towards margin from two-thirds of costa to anal angle; the area within it olive-brown, outside pale pinkish fawn-colour; cell-spot blackish brown with a minute pale centre; inner margin pale fawn-colour.

* Kikuyu Escarpment, east of the Ravine, in this and all preceding cases.

Underside olive-fulvous in forewings, yellow in hindwings, with rufous striae; the outer lines and cell-spots dark brown and distinct; forewings with inner line and an obscure middle line towards inner margin. Head, thorax, and abdomen olive-brown; shaft of antennae and a spot on head between them whitish; legs and underside of abdomen yellow.

Expanse of wings: 42 mm.

One ♂ from Ogrugn. River Niger.

103. *Sicyodes cambogiaria* Guen.

Epione cambogiaria Guen., *Phal.* i. p. 98.

Sicyodes ocellata Warr., *Nov. Zool.* IV. p. 260.

Unlike as the green ♂ *ocellata* is to the yellow, brown-marked ♀ of *cambogiaria*, the examination of a series of 32 specimens (25 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀) forbids any doubt as to their identity. The insects in question form part of the collection made by the late W. Doherty in British East Africa, and were all taken in the same locality in February and March 1901, between 6000 and 9000 ft. Of the 25 ♂♂ 1 only resembles in coloration, size, and shape the yellow, longer-winged, and slightly larger *cambogiaria*; agreeing with the form described by Guenée as var. A, without any brown suffusion. On the other hand, of the 7 ♀♀ one is exactly like typical ♂ *ocellata*, the normal coloration of the ♀ evidently being yellow, and of the ♂ green. Of the 6 yellow ♀♀ 3 agree with Guenée's typical form, 2, like the single ♂, with his var. A, and 1 is intermediate, the brown suffusion being partial and interrupted. Of the 24 green ♂♂, 8 differ from the type form in having the ocellus of forewing either absent altogether or reduced to a small spot; while two are distinguished by a very different shade of green, exactly like that of *Ellopiu prasinaria* Hüb., with the cross lines dark green and thicker than usual, conversely edged externally with white. Guenée described the ♂, exactly like his typical ♀ from a specimen in the Paris Museum.
